BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2078] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

ROBERT LESLIE,

BEGS to announce to the Gentlemen residing or having Property on the Neil herry Hills, that he purposes to establish himself in business at Oottakamond, and respectfully solicits support.

He will undertake House Agency and hold himself responsible for the due and careful preservation of Property that may be entrusted to his charge; collect rents and remit them to owners or their agents; superintend or execute repairs; and conform undeviatingly to the instructions of his Constituents. His charge for this duty will be a Commission of 5 per Cent on the monthly rental of Property, or 8 per Cent. on actual Collections, exclusive of all charges for Gardeners, wat hing Peons, Advertisements and occasional repairs, which are to be borne by the Owner.

He will also take charge of Property and Goods to be disposed of by Public Sale or Auction, and account for the proceeds within three months from the day of Sale. His charge will be the usual Commission of 8 and 10 per Cent. respectively on amount of Auction and Commission Sales, which will include all expenses, with the responsibility and risk involved in this department of business.

R. L. will also undertake the Superintendence or performance of occasional work, such as repair of Buildings, supply of Materials, &c. on being furnished with suitable advances for their execution,—charging only a Commission of 10 per Cent. on the outlay or prime cost.

[539] *Oottakamond, 1st Sept.* 1831.

NOTICE.—The price of Travancore Pepper is reduced from this date until further notice, to Rupees Forty five (45) per Candy of (500) Five hundred Pounds. Samples may be seen, and particulars known, by application at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO *Bombay*, Messrs. MACKINTOSH AND CO. *Calcutta*, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO *Madras*, or to the "*Commercial Agent* of the Travancore Government" *Alleppey*.

SOOBROW.
Dewan,

TREVANDRUN,
1st September, 1831. [555]

NOTICE,—BURJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving partner of the late firm of KEMPT AND CO, begs respectfully to tender his best acknowledgements and thanks to the Gentlemen who have since the publication of his advertisement dated 5th March last, paid up the claims of that concern against them, or who have put their dues to the late firm in a train of liquidation.

B. N. begs however once more to reiterate to those Gentlemen, who, regardless of the situation of a firm dissolved now upwards of four years with considerable claims against it, still persist in either not answering the repeated applications made to them for coming to a settlement of their dues, or are indefinitely postponing payment, his determination after the 31st March next to allow no further time for the arrangement of any debt due to the late firm of KEMPT AND CO., at which period he will without reserve sell by Public Outcry all outstanding claims not previously arranged. [543]

Bombay, 30th Sept 1831.

LOST,

A BOOK called the Oriental Fabulist or Polyglot fables. It was lent to the late LIEUT. SMITH of the Artillery and is supposed to have been sold with his effects at Surat in the beginning of 1827. Whoever will restore the said book shall receive if requisite, in addition to its price a reward for his trouble The writing of the Author on the inner leaf of the binding, will account for the anxiety of the owner to recover it, and at the same time acquaint its present possessor with his address.

[566] *Bombay, 1st October*, 1831.

HYDERALLY CASSEMJEE & SON, BEG leave to inform the public that they have lately purchased and will expose for Sale, this day, at their Shop, Europe Gold and Silver Watches, consisting of two Ladies handsome Gold Watches, with Neck and Watch Chains, Gold Keys, Seals, and a pair of Watch Hooks complete, Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Engine turned cases, Lever escapement, capped and Jewelled 8. 6. & 4 holes, Duplex &c &c, and some Boxes of fine Havanna Cheeroots.

Bombay 1st October 1831. [567]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO,—Have just received from MESSRS. BURKINYOUNG AND CO. a large supply of new vocal and instrumental Music, and musical instruments of every description, comprising those for a Military Band as well as others: all by the most approved makers, and Eminent Composers. [557]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO,—Have also received some elegant Spanish Mahogany Elastic Spring Chairs, with damask and Morocco Cushions, and are in daily expectation of receiving per Tom O'Shanter, a full sized Billiard Table, complete with balls, cues, &c &c. from one of the first Houses in Calcutta. [558]

ON WEDNESDAY next the 5th Oct. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large assortment of Goods comprising as follows, viz.

Several pieces of Blue Woolens, White Kerseymeres, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Setts of Chariot Harness with Plated mountings, Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brass Padlocks, Scissors, Penknives, two Handsome English Silver Dishes, Curling Irons, Bed Wrenches, a small Lot of English Bottled Sherry, Madeira and Champagne, Several Cannisters of Fancy Biscuits, Rusks viz.

At Noon an open Landau, with spare Wheels in good order, a neat Shigrampo, a powerful Grey Buggy Horse, a smart Grey Poney, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer. [548]

FOR SALE, a very Smart active Grey Poney formerly the property of the Reverend Mr. Mainwaring, he is parted with for no fault, and strongly recommended. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. [549]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO,—Beg respectfully to intimate to the public that they are authorized to dispose of the very substantial built Dwelling House, out Houses, &c known as Mount Charlotte on the Mahablishwar Hills, formerly the residence of the late Governor. The House is very spacious and Roomy, capable of accommodating two families and in perfect repair, there are extensive, grounds surrounding it, and the situation is, as may be supposed, the best that could be selected combining extensive and beautiful prospects, with a climate, the salubriety of which is proverbial. The grounds are so situated that several detached Bungalows might be easily erected thereon: further particulars will be made known on application.

[546] *Nesbitt Lane, 2-th Sept.* 1831.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of regulation in the dress of the Army, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will Sell off at the following moderate price, the few Silver Epaulettes, Wings, &c. that they have on hand, viz

Major's Epaulettes per pair Rs..		90
Captain's	Do..... Do.....	65
Subaltern's	Do.....Do.....	45
Captain's Wings	Do.....	90
Subaltern's..	Do.....Do.....	80

[557] *Neshitts Lane, 28th Sept* 1831.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Tuesday next 4th instant BECK and Co will sell off chiefly without reserve the undermentioned Miscellaneous collection of goods viz. the remains of an Invoice of Blank Account Books of all sizes, ruled and plain, Piece Goods comprising Sannah, and Long Cloths, Jacconets,, Lenos, Coarse Drill, Bed Ticken, white and brown Nankeen of a Good quality, Green Curtain Gauze, Cotton Stockings &c. Morrocco Skins of colors, Sundry cut and plain Glass ware consisting of Tumblers, Butter and Sugar Pots, Decanters, Hooka Bottoms &c. a variety of Plated Ware, blue and white Dinner and Tea services, 50 boxes of genuine French Brandy, Sundry wines, Liquors and Beer, various articles of Household Furniture. And at 1 P. M. any Vehicles or Horses that may come to hand.

[566] *Forbes Street, 1st October*, 1831.

TO COMMANDERS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.---A new carvel built six oared Cutter, adapted either for a Pleasure boat or the use of any vessel, measuring 22 feet by 7 feet and having shoulder of Mutton Mizen and main sails and gib; to be at the Custom House bunder, price moderate.---Apply to BECK and Co. [565]

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEWDASS LUXMEDASS, having agreed to purchase of RAJARAM GIRTHER, all that piece or Parcel of Salt Batty Ground contained in six beds situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at or near the Mahaluxmee's road, called or known by the name of Ooyaree, in the neighbourhood of the Temple of Bhawanee Sunker; any person or persons having any mortgage, claims, or demands, or inheritable right thereon, are required to notify the same to the said SEWDASS LUXMEDASS, at his House near the Bhoolaswer, or to Mr. E. C. MORGAN, Bombay, Solicitor at his Office near Rampart Row within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he will be precluded therein. Dated 25th September, 1831. [540]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That EUZEBIO BAZILIO Inhabitant of Bombay, has sold one half of his Share of the Tavern House Stable and Cookroom with the appurtenances thereunto belonging covered with Tiles, situated at Panwel, to NICOLAO CAETANO VIEGAS, and his wife MARIA MAGDELENA; any person or persons having any Claim or Demands on the said Tavern House, he or they will make the same known to the Purchasers within fourteen days from the date hereof.

[542] *Bombay, 1st October*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NUSSERWANJEE AND RUTTONJEE beg to announce to their Customers and the public in general, that they have received the undermentioned French Wines just imported per Ship La France Captain Lartique, which they recommend, being of a very Superior quality and now exposed for sale at their Shop opposite to Messrs. Wooler and Co. Consisting of St. Emelion, St. Julien, Chateau Margnaux, Lietoun, also Sardeen Fish in Cannister, and Eu-de Cologne.

[568] *Bombay 30th September*, 1831.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co. beg to announce to their Customers and the public in General that they have purchased the undermentioned French wines &c. just imported per La France Captain Lartique which they recommend being of a very Superior quality, exposed for Sale at their Shop opposite to Government House consisting of St. Emilion, Hautbrion, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Lietour and Laffitte, and Barsac, Sardeen Fish, and also Eau de Cologne.

[661] *Bombay, 30th September*, 1831.

R. H. ULLYTHORN, Surgeon, continues to attend private families and Ships in the harbour.

May be consulted from 10 to 4 every day.

Prompt attendence at all hours.

Military Square, 1st Oct. 1831. [550]

A CARD.

WANTED by the Mess of H. M. 40th Regiment, a MESSMAN. Tenders (post paid), to be sent in to the President of the Mess Committee, at Poonah, on or before the 3rd Proximo.

[562] *Bombay, September 28th* 1831.

REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [563]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[564] *Bombay, 1st Oct.* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price, Rupees Three. [552]

TO BE LET,—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, with or without the premises which were lately occupied as the General Paymaster's Office; for further particulars, apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort near the Theatre.

[559] *Bombay. 1st Oct.* 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office 551

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two

Courier Office, 1st October, 1831.

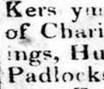
[554]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	6 0 0
Indian ditto,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [553]

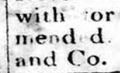
For Freight, or Passage to London.



The fine Ship "LONACH," of 400 Tons, W. H. DRISCOLL, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above port on the 10th Proximo, calling off the Malabar Coast for passengers.—Apply to Captain Driscoll, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be had.

[538] *Bombay, 1st October*, 1831.

For Passage to London.



The fine Ship VESPER Burthen 310 Tons ROBERT BROWN, Commander, having a full Cargo engaged, will positively sail towards the end of next month, apply to the Commander on board or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

[545] *Bombay, 30th September*, 1831.

For Passage to London and Cape of Good Hope.

The fast sailing well armed Ship LORD AMHERST 600 tons Burthen, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, will sail on the 10th of November; carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers; Plans of her Cabins may be had and further particulars known, by applying to Captain HICKS at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co.

[541] *Bombay, 1st October*, 1831.

For Bourdeaux direct, touching at the Malabar Coast and Saint Helena.

The French Ship FRANCE Captain F. LARTIQUE, will positively sail on the 8th Proximo, letters will be received until the 7th at the Office of JEHANGHEER NASSERWANJEE Wadya on the Green.

[44] *Bombay, 30th September*, 1831.

For Freight and Passage, to London.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander,

of 650 tons, was to leave Portsmouth on 5th July, may be expected here early next month and will positively sail on the 15th December. *The Raffles* has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries, the same as an Indiaman—and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Do.

Bombay, September 28th,, 1831.

[561r]

For Passage to the Clyde touching at the Cape of Good Hope.

The new British built Ship "ELLORA," JOHN GILKISON, Commander., expected to arrive here this month and will be despatched about 1st December. This ship carres a Surgeon and having been built expressly for this trade has superior accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co.

[560] *Bombay, 1st October* 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 20th September, 1831.

No. 353 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations regarding the Public Bungalows at the Convalescent Station on the Mahableshwur Hills, in supercession of those published in General Orders No. 817 dated the 18th September 1830.

1st. The Houses erected by Government for the accommodation of Sick Officers and their families at the Convalescent Station on the Mahableshwur Hills, are placed under the controul and superintendence of the Medical Officer of the Station, to whom all applications for Quarters are to be addressed officially in writing.

2d. Each applicant is directed to state distinctly the description of Quarters he desires to occupy, the period at which he requires them, and whether he is proceeding on Medical Certificate. These applications will be filed, and complied with in the order of their dates; preference being given, however, to the claims of Officers on Medical Certificate and their Sick families.

3d. Each applicant will be liable in a month's Rent for such Quarters as he may have engaged, whether occupied by him or not, unless he shall have withdrawn his name from the Roll a month previous to the time at which he had intimated his intention of occupying them.

4th. No House can be hired for a shorter period than one month: and the Tenant shall give a fortnight's notice to the Superintendent of his intention to vacate his Quarters, under forfeiture of half a month's Rent.

5th. No private transfer of Quarters by the Tenant is permitted, to the prejudice of the regular succession by the Superintendent's List.

6th. Any Tenant who does not occupy his House within a month after engaging it, shall be considered as having forfeited all further claim to it, provided there is any other applicant on the List.

7th. The rate of House Rent is regulated by the nature and extent of the accommodation, and ranges from (25) Twenty five to (90) Ninety Rupees a month, the Quarters of the lowest rent consisting of two Rooms, with Out-Houses attached.

8th. Rent due by individuals in the Public service will be deducted from the amount of their monthly Abstracts by the Public Officers from whom they draw Pay:—Persons not in the Public service, will pay the amount of Rent due by them, on the 1st of each month to the Superintendent.

9th. The Tenant will be held responsible for all damage or destruction of Quarters by fire or otherwise, and is directed to give notice to the Superintendent previous to vacating his Quarters, in order that a person may attend to survey and take charge of the House and fixtures, and report any damage that may have taken place; and should such notice not be duly given, he will not be deemed entitled to object in any way to the report of the Superintendent's Agent. The expence incurred in repairing all damage, will be charged to the Tenant with, and recovered in the same manner, as his monthly Rent.

No. 354 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the Ecclesiastical Department, to establish the following Rules for regulating the absence of Chaplains from their Stations, and allowances to be drawn [illegible] Certificate, or otherwise authorized [illegible] Medi-

1st. Any Chaplain who may be absent from his Station without leave, shall be considered to have forfeited the whole of his allowances for the period of his unauthorized absence unless the penalty be expressly remitted by Government and any Chaplain exceeding his leave, shall be held by the Civil Auditor and Military Auditor General, to be absent without permission for the time of such excess.

2nd. Any Chaplain leaving his Station whether with or without the Orders of Government, shall be bound to report the circumstance to the Civil Auditor, if he be Chaplain of a Civil Station, or to the Military Auditor General, if he be a Chaplain of a Military Station.

3rd. Any Chaplain who may be removed from his Station to another, shall in like manner report to the Civil Auditor or Military Auditor General, as the case may be, the dates of his departure from the one and of his arrival at the other, and the Civil Auditor and Military Auditor General are restricted from passing the Bill of any Chaplain appointed to a new Station for the allowances belonging to such Station (without the special orders of Government) until they shall have received a report of his arrival at the place of his appointment.

4th. Leave of absence, when solicited for the purpose of visiting any place on the Continent of India, shall not be granted for a longer period than six months, but will be extended at the discretion of Government, on due and sufficient cause being shewn.

5th. Any Chaplain desiring to visit the Presidency with the intention of making a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health or otherwise, shall be required distinctly to specify in his application the period of leave necessary for the first purpose, at the expiration of which, renewed leave shall be given for periods not exceeding one month until he finally avails himself of the further permission to quit the Presidency, on which occasion the Vessel on which he embarks must be duly reported.

6th. Any Chaplain arriving at the Presidency, whether from the interior of the Country or from Abroad, shall report his arrival to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, as well as to the Chief Ecclesiastical authority at the Presidency.

7th. Any Chaplain returning to the Presidency after having made a Sea voyage, for the recovery of his health or otherwise, shall, unless the contrary is specially sanctioned by Government, be required to rejoin his Station within the time that may be prescribed for travelling to the Station to which he stands appointed.

8th. One day will be allowed for every ten Miles of distance, as recorded in the Office of the Quarter Master General, a week being given over and above this allowance for preparation for the Journey. If under special circumstances a longer period shall be found necessary, an application may be made to Government for an increased allowance of time, or leave of absence for the excess.

9th. Caplains absent from their Station with the leave of Government, whether on account of sickness or of their private affairs, for a period not exceeding one month in the year shall not be subjected to any dedution from their allowances.

10th. Chaplains absent from their Station on account of private affairs for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, shall forfeit ½ of their allowances, during the whole time of their absence.

11th. Chaplains absent from their Stations on sick certificates of ill health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, if within the limits of the Presidency, shall forfeit ⅛ of their allowances during the whole time of their absence. Chaplains proceeding to Sea or beyond the limits of the Presidency on certificates of ill health, for a continuous period exceeding one month in the year, shall forfeit ¼ of their allowances for one year, and ⅛ for the next six months of their absence.

This rule is applicable only to absence beyond the limits of the Presidency.

12th. Caplains absent from their Station whether on account of sickness or private affairs, for a period exceeding 18 months, shall forfeit their appointment, and thereafter receive only an allowance of 244 Rupees per mensem, until they obtain a new appointment.

13. The rules now established are not to be applied to the cases of absent Chaplains, when leave was granted previously to the date of this Resolution.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX.
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, }
15th September 1831. }

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1831:

No. 355 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following Promotions take place.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Willis to be Colonel, vice Kennedy deceased.—Date of Rank, 7th September 1831.

Senior Major P. W. Pedlar to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Willis promoted.—Date of Rank 7th September 1831.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain A Grafton to be Major and Lieutenant H. C. Teasdale to be Captain, in succession to Pedlar promoted. —Date of Rank, 7th Sept. 1831.

Supernumerary Lieutenant J. R. F. Willoughby to be admitted on the effective strength from the 7th September 1831 vice Teasdale promoted.

No. 356 of 1831.—Lieutenant Bartlet, Deputy Paymaster, Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from his Station, from the 10th. October to the 30th. November next, and permitted to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs,

No. 357 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Surgeon W. F. M. Cockerill, under date the 25th. March 1830, and extended on the 11th. March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 358 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Ensign F. H. Goggin of the 25d Reg. N. I. under date the 2nd. October 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 22nd. September 1831.

No. 359 of 1831.—Lieutenant J. S. Grant of the Corps of Engineers, having completed the Buildings at Sholapore, which he was ordered on the 3rd. February to erect, will return to Poona.

No. 360. of 1831.—The General Order by Government, No 342 of 1831, abolishing the Medical Store Depôt at Surat, will be carried into effect on the 1st December next.

No. 361 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Supreme Government, be re-published at this Presidency.

No. 114 of 1831.

BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 15th July 1831.

The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council directs the Publication, in General Orders, of the following Extract from a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors No. 69 of 1830.

"We now think it proper to direct that no "Engineer Officer not employed as a principal, or "in charge of Public Works, shall receive any "other allowances than those of his Regimental "rank.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Sec. to Govt. Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 23d September 1831.

No. 362 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills on Medical Certificate, granted to Captain T. Mylne of the 1st. Regiment of Light Cavalry, under date the 2d. October 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 363 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, the following List of Public Offices and Situations to which the General Order No. 322. dated the 18th ultimo is to be deemed applicable:—

LIST.

Civil Branch of the Army.
Audit Department.
Commissariat Department.
Judge Advocate General's Department.
Secretary to Military Board.
Paymasters.
Pension Paymasters.
Ordnance Commissariat.
Clothing Agent.
Secretary to the Clothing Board.
All Officers employed permanently, as Political Agents, or Assistants to Political Agents.
Officers employed in Civil charge of Districts.
Agent for Gun Carriages.
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder.
Barrack Masters.
Officers of the Department of Public Works, while so employed.
Officers in charge of Canals, Bridges or Roads.
Officers of the Stud Department.
Surveyor General's Department.
Officers of the Revenue Survey.
Appointments in the Mint.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS
Chief Secretary.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—1ST OCT. 1831.

Saturday	7	58
Sunday	8	48
Monday	9	30
Tuesday	10	09
Wednesday	11	15
Thursday	11	51
Friday	0	02

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 101½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 | 23 according to the period of discharge. 107 at 116
Do. of 1825 | 26 } 110½ at 111½ } Do per Do.
Do. of 1829 | 30 }

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that the determination we announced last week, prevents us from inserting the communication of "A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

E. S. *shall appear.*

The late news from England renders it impossible for us to insert TIMOTHY'S *letter in to-day's paper. We will think of it for a future number.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Ensign E. Andrews, 7th Regt. N. I. from Poonah
Major Jervis, 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. C. Cunningham, 1st Lt. Cav. from do.
Lieut. G. B. Lloyd, 7th Regt. N. I. from do.
Capt. R. Sillar, 8th Regt. N. I from do.
C. W. Freemantle, Engineers from do.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Worthy, 18th Regt. N. I. to Asseerghur.
Lieut. Crawford, Engineers to Seroor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Poona, on the 18th instant, Mrs. G. W. Spiers, of a Son.

At Westfield, on Monday the 26th ultimo, the Lady of James Henry Crawford Esq. of a Daughter.

At Sattara on Thursday, the 8th of September, the Lady of Captain Thomas Graham, of the 2d Grenadiers, of a Son.

At Ahmednuggur on the 6th September, the Lady of Captain Henry D. Robertson, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26, French Brig Lá Cherie, J. Roy Master from Bourbon, 26th August.

Do. Ship Minerva Peter Metcalf, Master, from Liverpool 1st June.

27, Barque Vesper, D. Brown, Master, from London, left the Downs 24th May.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, John Hicks Master, from London, 9th, and Portsmouth 20th June.

Passengers—Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Major Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Major Jervis, Mr. C. W. Harrison, Mr. C. M. Harrison, and Mr. Bazett, Writers Capt. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan.

Do. Ship Lonach, Wm. Henry Driscoll, Master from London, 20th Apr. 1831; Teneriffe and Mauritius.

Passengers—Mansfield Forbes Esq. Capt. Sillar, 8th Regt. B. N. I., Lieut. Lloyd, 7th Regt. B N. I. C. W. Freemantle, Cadet, Engineers.

Do. 27, Ship Royal George, William Wilson, Master from London, Downs 22d May.

28, Barque Tam O. Shanter, John Mitchinson, Master, from Calcutta 19th July.

29, The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. William Igglesdon, in Charge from Rutnagherry 26th Sept.

Passenger—Mrs. Igglesdon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24, Ship Majestic, Alex. Lawson, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Ensign Peters, 14th B. N. I.

25, Grab Brig Caderbux, Chozee Naquedah to Gogo.

Passengers.—10 Natives.

26, Arab Ship Milickel Bhar, Mahomet. Rujub, Naquedah to Calcutta.

Passengers.—36 Natives.

27th The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Nautilus, H. Atkinson, in Charge, to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Gipsey, Neptune Minerva, Vesper, Lord Ahmerst, Lonach, and Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maacborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck, Tam Shanter.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, Daria Reggy, and Futtay Eslam.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Schooner*.—Royal Tiger.
Governor's Yacht—Telica.
PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La France, and Lá Cherie.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1831.

Private letters we understand have been received by the Amherst, announcing that Lieutenant General Sir Colin Halkett has been appointed Commander-in-chief of this Presidency.

We learn that there is every reason to believe the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court will not be filled up, as in future, it is intended there should be but two Judges at each of the three Presidencies.

The following paragraph respecting the petition to the House of Commons which was sent home from this place about a year ago, will be read with pleasure by all those who interested themselves upon the subject.

"An arrival from Bombay has brought to England the copy of a document of very great interest, and closely connected with a subject of the highest political importance. It is the petition to the House of Commons of the Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahometans, and Jews, natives of the British possessions, in India, on the grievances they suffer under the administration of Government as at present constituted in that part of the world; the remedy for those grievances; and the rights and advanteges to which they aspire and claim from the humane and prudent consideration of our Legislature. This petition is understood to speak the sentiments of no less than 60,000,000 of human beings, all subjects of the British empire in India."

Where the Editor of the Times learnt that the petition spoke the sentiments of 60,000,000 of human beings, we cannot conceive!

The late arrivals from England have put us in possession of files of London papers for the greater part of May and June; they contain however, but little political news of importance except that regarding the result of the Elections, which appear to have given Ministers a larger Majority in the House of Commons than they had ever anticipated.

The only thing therefore now remaining to retard the Reform bill from passing into a law, is the opposition of the House of Lords; in which it is pretty certain that the most strenuous exertions will be made to defeat the principal objects of the bill by qualifying some of its most important provisions.

The news from the Continent is of but little importance. The Poles notwithstanding some late reverses, still keep up a most determined resistance to their barbarous enemies, and should they be able to sustain their present position a little longer, it seems to be generally supposed that the intervention of the great powers of Europe, will before long, be exerted in their behalf.

In Portugal the French have failed to receive the satisfaction demanded from Don Miguel, and have commenced making reprisals upon Portuguese shipping which must bring things to a crisis very shortly. Nothing appears more extraordinary than the manner the nation have submitted to the tyranny practised upon them by their rulers, which at last has brought upon them the humiliation of seeing their ships captured, and their commerce annihilated without daring to make an effort in their defence.

The affairs of Belgium appear at last to have been put into something like a train of settlement by means of the Diplomatic Congress at London, who through Lord Ponsonby have offered to procure the disputed territories for the Belgians upon condition of their paying an equivalent. They have also stated their determination to resist any attempt which may be made to alter the boundaries between Holland and Belgium.

Lord Ponsonby at the same time announced to the Belgian Congress that Prince Leopold was willing to accept their Crown, provided, they rigidly conformed to the stipulations of the Great Powers; and that at all those Powers would see him with satisfaction on the Throne.

CALCUTTA.

The following extracts from one of our communications, by the *Minerva*; though not intended, like the others we receive from the same intelligent quarter, for publication—will we have no doubt, be interesting to our Subscribers generally, and to Native and other friends of that excellent and enterprising person Baboo Rammohun Roy:—

London, 6th May, 1831.—From Liverpool I wrote you a hurried scrawl and purpose dispatching from hence a regular journal but have been prevented first by illness which confined me to my room for several days, and since that by constant occupation.

We remained at Liverpool a week during which Rammohun Roy was visited by every person of distinction in the place and *lionized* in, I can't tell, how many parties, morning, noon, and night. He was much struck with the busy scene which the river presented, the magnificent docks, and the substantial comfort of an English Hotel; the word "comfort" he said, he for the first time understood after he landed in Old England; but the railroad to Manchester was the thing which excited the highest degree of admiration which he could only express by an occasional exclamation. I assure you it produced a similar effect upon myself. In order that he might be enabled to judge from actual experience of the nature of this most stupendous work, the Managers including the Croppers made a party for us to Manchester by this new and expeditious mode. We started at 7 o'clock in the morning, and reached Manchester (a distance of 30 miles) in an hour and 21 minutes. In starting from the yard of the proprietors, the steam carriage is not immediately hooked on, but the train (consisting of five six or more carriages, double bodied and treble bodied all attached to each other according to the number of passengers) proceeds a distance of some hundred yards merely moved by its own weight down a gently inclined plane; the machine is then hooked on, and off you go with a speed, compared to which the flight of Mazeppa's horse was a snail's pace. But you do not form any adequate idea of the actual velocity, until one of the trains on the opposite tack passes, when the speed of both being generally accelerated for the sake of effect, they are going at the rate of 30 miles an hour!; Try to conceive; it is impossible to *describe* the effect. You are told that another train is approaching—you cast your eyes in the proper direction—you endeavour to distinguish the persons who are on the other train—you cannot even see the details of the machinery, or distinguish one vehicle from another; you hear a *whish!* like the hiss of a serpent—a dense mass intercepts your view for a second—no not even that—and the train is past! Rammohun Roy was actually unable to give utterance to a word more than "Oh! Lord! astonishing." In order to convey an idea of the impression this novel and wonderful example of the power of the machinery produced upon his mind, when the excitement subsided, he declared that these things indeed might be deserving of, or at least receive the credit of being miracles, as it seemed difficult to believe that mere human agency produced them

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Once or twice indeed when the trains were passing he turned away with an expression almost of alarm in his countenance, as well he might! The rail road itself too excited his astonishment; in some places cut down 60 feet deep through the solid rock, in others made through a mere morass, a tog or moss as the Lancashire people called it. At the gate of the Company's yard at Manchester, there were heaven knows how many Omnibus's waiting for the passengers by the trains, and those vehicles with the eager competition of their drivers afforded fresh cause of wonderment. One of them conveyed us all to the Royal hotel and we afterwards proceeded to inspect several of the manufactories, the Lancasterian school, &c. In some places we were obliged to walk, and then the scene that occurred was most amusing; every idle man, woman, and boy in the city, to say nothing of many who left their employment, crowded around us, all staring and shouting, and many of the women, resembling in appearance the Naiads of Billingsgate, would insist on shaking hands with the King of *Injee* and the "young Prince," as they called them. Rammohun Roy deemed it necessary to stop and address them courteously, which only increased familiarity and gave time for additional numbers to display it. I expected some of the nymphs would have been for hugging him at once. At the gate of one of the factories where he was thus stopped he urged the crowd to support the Reform Bill at which they cheered most vociferously. At length we got back to the Royal Hotel where Rammohun Roy was so much exhausted as to be obliged to go and lie down; for his knee, owing to the accident he met with on board the ship at the Cape still occasions some lameness and was painful owing to exertions in going up and down the stairs of the different factories. At length, after some rest, we proceeded back to the train and reached Liverpool in the same time in which we had come to Manchester. The average rate is 24 miles, but we were several times going 27½, determined by the watch. The average of passengers per day, going and coming, is 2000 at 5s. and large quantities of goods are also conveyed by trains for that purpose. The manner in which *these* are brought from the docks at Liverpool to the railway yard, a distance of a mile and a half, is another astonishing feature of this vast undertaking. They are brought the whole distance through a tunnel underground, by a rope worked by steam round a barrel; the other end of this rope is attached to the trains on their return from Manchester and brings them up from the point at which the Steam Engine is cast off, to their places in the yards; performing when necessary both offices at once!

After remaining altogether 9 days in Liverpool we proceeded to London in one of the stages taking the whole inside, and the places for servants outside. Whenever we got out or got in a dense crowd assembled, through which we found in difficult to make our way: indeed the coach was surrounded at every place where it stopped even for two minutes. At Birmingham we slept and proceeded on the next day. Rammohun Roy was greatly delighted with the country, which exhibited in fields, trees, and hedges, the bright and lively green of a forward spring. The rich variety of hill and dale, woodland and down, canals rivers, bridges the beautiful country seats, the indications in short, in every direction of a fertile, highly cultivated country and of a wealthy people, drew forth frequent bursts of admiration from Rammohun Roy, who pointed out to young Rajoo with exultation, these proofs of the superiority of England to his own absolutely governed and priest-ridden country. He was very much struck with the enclosures which mark out the exact limits of every field in the country. At a place called Market Street, where we dined at a wretched Inn, the host addressed him in bad French and although answered in English of course, still Mr. Boniface continued to style him "*Mounseer;*" and I heard some of the people say, that he must be *Tippoo Sahib* or rather *Tippoo Sabe*. At length we reached this dingy mart of Law, wealth, and commerce at about 8 at night and were put down at the Bull and Mouth in St. Martin's le Grand from whence we forwith proceeded to Osborne's excellent Hotel in the Adelphi, where we got into highly respectable quarters. On the next day but one Rammohun Roy was installed in commodious Lodgings (125 Regent Street,) where, I should suppose, up to this date, that upwards of 200 persons at least, of distinction, have called upon him: but he has not yet been able to return many visits, for I am sorry to say that he has been indisposed with a severe cold, besides being troubled with his lameness. The venerable Jeremy Bentham called at the Hotel the second, after Rammohun Roy was gone to bed, but would not allow him to be disturbed; he left however a characteristic note; addressed "Jeremy Bentham to Rammohun Roy." I wish I had it to transcribe. Of course the note was answered, and Rammohun Roy passed the next evening tête á tête with this excellent and wonderful old man, who had not I believe for 15 years before called on any one. Mr. Crawfurd, I have of course seen as often as possible and am perfectly amazed at his labours in the good cause in which he is engaged, of the trade, £1,500, or twice as much per annum would hardly be too much for him—his published pamphlets afford no idea of what he accomplishes. The very first day I went to his lodgings, I met here Peter Gordon, no longer the eccentric Peter who moved for an order to "unhinge the doors of the Council Chamber," but sobered down into a clear headed, intelligent, methodical witness: Peter spoke out and spoke well before the committee, and on the whole was of immense service and floored the Bully of the Court——more than once. Mr. Crawfurd has in the press another pamphlet, embodying I believe all the replies of the Indigo planters, &c. to the circulars (of course omitting names) in illustration of the agricultural condition of the country and the purposes to which capital may be with advantage applied in it. I got from him the proof sheets with his corrections, and have despatched them to you for the *Hurkaru*; the preface and introduction are not yet ready. The work is to appear with his name. I dont exactly know what Buckingham is about as I have not yet met him, for he is rarely in town a day at a time being busy with his canvas for Woodstock, in representating which place, it is said he must *ultimately* succeed. On politics I need say no more after what I have written for you in another form, except that *you may rest assured*, that the Reform Bill WILL be carried in the new Parliament by a majority of from 100 to 150. Rammohun Roy is enthusiastic about the bill. I was with him one day when Sir Edward H. East and Mr. Wolrych Whitmore happened to be there at the same time, and I was much amused at the simple and direct manner of his attack on the Honorable Baronet for voting with those who opposed Reform. Sir E. endeavoured to parry, with little success and at length put an end to the argument with a card of invitation to a grand party at his house. Of course, you know, that the question of the China Trade is considered settled against the Company, and the new Parliament, may go further, for with the exception of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, and I believe Mr. Loch, they all vote against the Ministers on Reform, and Mr. Astell distinguishes himself with the acrimony peculiar to him, and is at the head of the Hole and Corner Addressers in the City, in which, as usual his temper has the better of his discretion.

I should not omit to mention, that Rammohun Roy's young protegé Rajoo, when walking in the Park, saw the Queen, who immediately sent to call him, and conversed some time with him, asking numerous questions about India, Rammohun Roy &c.—*Ben. Hur. Sep.* 10.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A letter from Simla of the 26th August states, that the Governor General intended to leave that station about the 20th of October, and would immediately proceed to the place appointed for the interview with Runjeet Sing, which is fixed to take place on the 25th of that month. His Lordship will proceed from thence to Kurnaul, Delhi, and Agra, and from Agra to Ajmere, where he will be joined by the Earl of Clare, who will accompany his Lordship through a part of Central India. Lord Bentinck, it is said, at present intends, if time will allow, to embark at Allahabad for Calcutta about the beginning of March; otherwise to delay till the rains set in. Lord Dalhousie will leave Simla in the first week of October, and proposes being in Calcutta by the end of December, preparatory to his immediate embarkation for Europe. The season has been unusually fine in the hills: but those who went in search of health do not appear to have derived from a residence at Simla the benefit that was anticipated.

At the date of our correspondent's letter information had just been received of the Dissolution of Parliament. The accounts of the Rupture with the Chinese do not appear to have been received at that time.—*Bengal Hurkaru, September* 12.

EUROPE.

REPLY OF THE PEOPLE TO THE KING.

When his Majesty was pleased to prorogue Parliament with a view to its dissolution, he informed the members, that he had been induced to resort to that measure "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the People, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the Representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which shall be founded on the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown, and to give security to the rights of the People."

To his Majesty's gracious appeal to the People of England, we now respectfully offer their reply.

In the following Tables, we have considered the great subject that has engrossed all minds for the last three months, in the same light in which it had been considered by his Majesty's Ministers. As, in the plan of Reform submitted by them to Parliament, it was their purpose to regulate the franchise so as to give to the property and population of the empire their just and reasonable weight in its legislative councils, so, in drawing up the reply to his Majesty's Speech, it has been our purpose to show in what spirit the plans of the Ministry have been received by the property and population for whose behoof they were intended.

The part of the United Kingdon, to which, of necessity, our attention has been chiefly directed, is England—the first in wealth and in numbers, influencing Parliament by its representatives in a much greater degree than all the rest, and more capable, by its almost immemorial possession of constitutional freedom, to express decidedly and deliberately what it deeply and sincerely feels.

Our first table exhibits, in three divisions, the returns made to the new Parliament by the counties, the cities, and the boroughs of England that are favourable to Reform. The second, which is similarly arranged, exhibits the returns of those places that are hostile to Reform. We give, in addition to the name of the place and of the members, the population, according to the return of 1821, and the amount of property assessed to the Property-tax in 1815. Where a county or other place happens to have returned one member favourable and one unfavourable to Reform, the population and the property have been equally divided between the two tables.

Since 1821, the population has, of course, increased, and its distribution may have been in some degree effected. Since 1815, the property of the country has very considerably diminished in nominal value, and its distribution has been in a considerable degree affected. It is, however, but reasonable to suppose, that in neither of these cases have alterations been made with a view to the success of Lord John Russell's motion, any more than to the success of Sir Richard Vyvyan's; but that Nature in her increase has added to the number of Whigs and Tories, and Peel's Act in its contraction has taken from the nominal value of their substance, with perfect impartiality.

Of the counties of England, 40 in number, 35 have declared in favour of Reform; 4 are equally divided for and against; 1 has declared against it. Of the 82 county members returnable for England, 76 are pledged to support the Bill, 6 are not pledged to support it. The population represented by the 76 Reform members amounts to 9,041,785; the property to 41,724,577*l.* The population represented by the 6 Non-Reform members amounts to 299,873; the property to 1,665,364*l.* The balance in favour of Reform in the English counties, is—members, 70; population, 8,741,912; property, 40,059,213*l.*

Of the 24 cities of England, 16 have declared in favour of Reform; in 8 the opinions of the electors are divided. Of the 50 city members, 42 will support the Bill. The population represented by these 42 is 676,535; the property 3,136,197*l.* The population represented by the 8 Non-Reformers amounts to 55,226; the property to 143,634*l.* The balance in favour of Reform in the cities, is—members 34, population 621,309, property 2,992,563*l.*

The boroughs, from the diversified nature of their respective franchises, and from the influence to which some, and domination to which others are subjected, exhibit a greater seeming variety of opinion than the counties and cities; 71 boroughs have declared for the Bill, 77 and the Universities have declared against it, 30 are divided. The 71 boroughs which favour Reform contain 881,683 inhabitants; their united property amounts to 2,333,692*l.* The population of the 77 boroughs that oppose the Bill is 306,035; the property 741,670*l.* Thus in the boroughs, there is a balance of 19 members against Reform; while of population there is in its favour a balance of 575,648, and of property 1,591,422*l.*

In all England, therefore, there are—of members, for, 287; against, 202; of population, for, 10,660,003; against, 661,134—of property, for, 47,913,866*l.*; against, 2,550,668*l.*;—leaving a balance in favour of the Bill—of members, 85; population, 9,138,869; property, 44,643,198*l.*

In Wales, the returns from which are arranged similarly to the returns from England, the number of counties that have returned Reform members is 5, of counties that have returned Anti-Reform members 7; of the boroughs, 8 are favourable, 3 are unfavourable to Reform, and from 1 no return has been made. There is a balance of 3 members, and 15,342 of population, in favour of the Bill; and 114,294*l.* of property against it.

In England and Wales, consequently, there is a balance in favour of Reform—of members, 88; of population, 9,954,211; of property, 44,528,204*l.*

Astounding as this result may appear, the form in which our tables are drawn up has taken very considerably from its magnitude. In the counties, and in many of the cities and a number of the boroughs, where the franchise is widely diffused, the members may be regarded in the light in which we have considered them, as not virtually, but really the representatives of the people; but in the smaller boroughs, where the franchise is limited, the members have a very slight connexion with the people, and in many instances even the nominal electors are ignorant of their persons. Had we reckoned, as we were fully entitled to do, the lords and commoners and corporations which nominate such members, as their only constituents, the balance of population in favour of Reform would have been very much greater than we have stated it to be. In this, as in every other instance, we have given the Anti-Reformers the benefit of the doubt. Where a fraction occurs in a division, it has been added to them; where a member's principles have been unknown or suspected, all that have voted against Reform all that have spoken against it, have been placed on their side. We have counted it unworthy of the cause of the People, and derogatory to the respect that they owed to the King, to include in their triumphant majority one man whom they could not wholly and entirely call their own.

To Scotland applies, *á fortiori*, the remark which we have just made respecting the smaller boroughs of England. Had there been even the slightest feeling of mutual respect between the people and those who return the representatives of that country, Reform would have triumphed in its tens and hundreds of thousands. But not only do the electors (of which, for the sake of contrast, we give the numbers) not sympathize with the people, but many of them are not connected, in the most remote degree, by residence or by property, with the country which they are legally authorized to rule and outrage.

To the Scotch lists, and also to the Irish we have not, for want of proper and authentic documents, been able to add the value of the property in the different returning districts; we can only give the population.

Of the 45 members returnable by Scotland, 24 are pledged to the Bill, 21 are pledged to oppose it: of the population, there is (not really, but apparently, from the cause above stated) a balance of 104,270 opposed to the Bill.

Of the 32 Irish counties 22 are for Reform, 6 are opposed to it, and 4 are divided in opinion. Of the 33 cities and boroughs, 18 are for, and 15, together with the University of Dublin, are against it. The balance in favour of Reform is—of members 36, of population 3,654,834.

The total balance, sure and certain, without probable, we might almost say possible, drawback, of Great Britain and Ireland is—of members 127, of population, 3,504,775.

Such is the loyal and constitutional reply of a loving People to the appeal of their patriot King!

In the present election, is has been the *People* who have replied to the King. In many cases where one Ministry has gone out of power and another has come into power, the change of members has been numerically as great as in the present case. But the change has been effected in that part of the representative system where the influence of Government and its friends is most felt—in the close boroughs and small constituencies. In the election whose effects we detail, the changes in the small boroughs have been mostly against Ministers. It is in the counties, in the cities, in the open boroughs, where the people are in a great measure dominant, that the Government has gained its majority. Not only have the People effected the returns, but they have effected them in most cases unassisted—in not a few neglected—in some repressed—by those to whom common sense as well as common interest ought to have taught a very different lesson. We may refer to the notorious instance of Northampton; but other instances have come to our knowledge, where the Ministry were almost damned for candidates, and would not or could not furnish them.

Giving to the Cabinet, as is justly their due, the praise of originating a measure so well considered and so ample as to conciliate the minds of all true lovers of Reform, the People, by the heartiness of their assent to "the Bill the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill,', have put its success on a surer and more firm footing than the favour and advocacy of the most powerful and eloquent Ministry. Reform now stands on a loftier eminence than any question that has been previously discussed in the Parliament or the country. "*It is not the cause of faction, or of party, or of any individual, but the common interest of every man in Britain.—Spectator, June* 4.

WHAT HAS THE KING GAINED BY THE DISSOLUTION?

Every week brings some new proof that the King of England is become a free agent. This week his Majesty has created one of his sons-in-law, the Scotch Earl of Errol, an English Peer. Why not also Mr. Fox, the eldest son, though not the heir, of Lord Holland, and Sir Philip Sidney; the descendant of his great namesake, who are both married to daughters of his Majesty? But these will in due time receive marks of the King's favour. Who shall forbid it, now that the late fountain of honour—Borough Power, to wit—is dried up for ever?

Some wild Irishman has published a statement to the effect that Ministers are about to bring a Bill into Parliament for creating the Earl of Munster *Prince of Wales!* Unquestionably the Legislature has the power to alter the succession to the Throne; but where should be the motive for so grave a measure? The heir-presumptive to the Throne is a child, of whom we have every reason to hope that she will be educated so as to deserve the affection of the British people. If she had been an adult—a person of gray hairs and ugly reputation—long resident in the most profligate city of Europe—of overbearing and vindictive temper, at once mean and imperious, crafty and reckless—burning with hatred to the people of this country, because of their affection for William the Reformer, and manifesting that hatred by overt acts,—then, indeed, the case would be altered, and there might be grounds for the intervention of the Legislature to direct the succession to the Throne: but at present there are none, and the wild Irish story in question deserves no serious notice.

There is every reason to believe that the King enjoys at this moment as great happiness as ever falls to the lot of man. What a contrast with the state of things betwixt the Duke of Wellington's declaration against Reform and the appointment of a Reforming Ministry! Does not the King deserve his present happiness? We put the question to every Reformer. Each friend of his country, having the capacity to feel gratitude, answers—"Yes, yes!—and the good King's happiness is happiness to me." So be it! But let us always recollect, that the King owes only to his own firmness in dissolving Parliament, the present thorough enjoyment of his existence,—which God prolong! *Amen.—Spectator June* 4.

THE REPLY OF THE PROPLE TO THE KING.—A correspondent suggests to us, that in many instances in the Tables published last week, we have given to the Anti-Reformers an advantage to which they are not entitled, by setting down to their account the population of the close boroughs; whose inhabitants, he justly remarks, have not only no interest in the returns made by the handful of voters, but are most decidedly opposed to them. We are quite aware of this fact; and if our correspondent will turn to the introduction to the Tables, he will see it alluded to, in speaking of the English boroughs, and again in speaking of the Scotch returns. We did not attempt any distinction between the actual and virtual electors in the smaller and corporation boroughs, however desirable it might have been, because it was impossible, from the materials in our possession, or indeed from any document extant, to extend that distinction to all cases. Perhaps the only case in which we could, without impropriety, have acted as our correspondent wishes we had done, was that of Scotland, where the number of actual voters is ascertainable. Had we done so, the balance of population there would have appeared, where it really is, on the side of Reform. The fact is, it would have so appeared, even according to our plan, had it not been our determination to give to the Boroughmongers, in every instance, all that the most exigent among them could possibly venture to ask. We gave them Edinburgh, though, saving the sacred 17, Mr. Dundas could not have commanded, perhaps, a couple of hundred unbiassed voices in that city. We gave them a large portion of Glasgow, because a large portion of what is so denominated lies without the borough. To show how in Lanark, as in Edinburgh, the Anti-Reformers *seem* to have so large a part of the population, we give the calculation at length; it will show the principle, and it will also convey some notion of the extent of the labour bestowed on the "Reply."

The Dumbarton District of Burghs consists of		
Dumbarton,		3,481
Glasgow	147,043	
Deduct Barony 51,919		
and Gorbals 22,359		
	74,278	
		72,765
Renfrew		2,646
Rutherglen		4,091
Total, as stated in the Tables		82,983
Lanarkshire has a Population of		244,587
Deduct Glasgow, as above	72,765	
—— Lanark	7,085	
—— Rutherglen	4,091	
		83,941
And there remains, as stated in the Tables		160,446

In this case, as in all others, the Boroughmongers receive the benefit of the doubt. Had the population of the Barony and Gorbals of Glasgow been added to the Burgh, and deducted from the county of Lanark, Scotland would have exhibited a balance of 24,286 of population in favour of the bill, instead of 104,270 against it.

The only *erratum* we have discovered in last week's Tables, is in the name of the member for Cromarty—it should be "Duncan Davidson," not "*Donaldson*."

CHURCH AGAINST KING!

There has been much observation this week upon a sermon preached by a Mr. M'Neile, in which the elevation of Colonel Fitz Clarence to the Peerage, is reprobated in no very measured terms or charitable spirit. This offence has mightily moved some of our contemporaries, and caused them to pour out the whole vocabulary of wrath. As for the merits of the question, it is decided that no creations are so unobjectionable as those of illegitimate sons of Majesty. Had a Monarch, indeed, as many such offsets as a certain King in Scripture, he might compose a Chamber of Peers of them, and of them only—all home-made Councellors of the Crown. Knowing, as we do, very little of the merits of Lords of Parliament, we cannot dispute the justness of this argument; and illegitimate children may, for aught we know to the contrary, be, of all the sons of men, the properest persons to be Peers. The Legislation of the Lords being an affair of birth, this may be the sort of birth which peculiarly favours the law making faculties; and the Royal Marriage Act, which was truly described as "an Act for the encouragement of Fornication and Adultery in the descendants of George II.," may have had for its policy the propagation of the best breed of Parliamentary Counsellers.

The *Chronicle*, which really writes in a most moving manner on this subject, and speaks of "innocent children," and the amiable motives which caused the Duke of Clarence to beget a large family without ceremony, in a way vastly affecting—truly observes, that worth has never been the principal of promotion to the Peers; and that, as men have, for all sorts of discreditable reasons been raised to that House, there is no ground for objection to the present creation. Indeed, on so considering the matter, we think the new Peer has most cause for complaint, and that he should ask, why the accident of his birth should fix him with distinctions, that have been conferred on jobbers, apostates, panders, tricksters, &c.? When we call to mind, what the motives of creations have been, it is difficult to quarrel with any that can be instanced—and much more with one of the character now under consideration. And why is such a rigorous censorship exercised on the conduct of the reigning Monarch, whose life has been as blameless as an immoral law would permit it to be, while every indulgence was granted to his predecessor, and who had no such claims on his people's regard?

"The King can do no folly," said a Bishop of George the Fourth. But George the Fourth was not a Reformer. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the advocates of King William would have employed the very censures they are rebutting, had he placed his confidence in a High Tory Administration, and pursued an opposite course of policy to that which makes his name justly honoured. Thus, after all, a King's creation of his illegitimate son to the peerage, is blamed or approved as his politics happen to please or displease those who pass judgement upon it. The INS and the OUTS have respectively the inside and the outside view of morality. The inside, we need not add, is always good. The INS know the heart. They have access to the treasury of the virtues, or the virtues of the treasury—it is all one.

The *Chronicle* has inadvertently done an injustice to a passage in the *Christian Observer*, which it pronounces a disgrace to the Press, (a harsh term for a piece of common-place cant). It is asked,

"If one of Mrs. Jordan's sons is to be made an Earl, what is to prevent another, who is in holy orders, being made a Dean or a Bishop, without any other claim than that which accrues from his mother's profligate connection?"

Again, thus our contemporary retorts:

"And why should not the Rev. Augustus Fitzclarence be made a Dean or a Bishop, if his conduct in his sacred calling point him out as fit for the dignity."

But the "*Observer*" had excluded any claim, but that which accrues from his mother's connection.

The truth is, that these questions can hardly be considered to any useful purpose, while our system of morality remains so loose and unsettled. There is one morality for practice and another for preaching. The interval between the two is so wide, that issue cannot be joined. Stern rules are laid down by zealots, and not without sanction, which every one knows the world has agreed to be too rigorous for the frailty of nature. A word, by-the-bye, always used to signify yielding to the solicitations of pleasure.

In order that our readers may judge of the quality of the King's rebuker, Mr. M'Neile, we copy a passage of his rhapsodical sermon from the *Chronicle*:—

"Is there not," he says, "*an image of jealousy that provoketh to jealousy* set up in this land, even here, where the sanctuary of God is; even here, where there is a protesting power, which proclaims the truth of God against the apostacy of the Church of Rome? Is there not here the image that provoketh to jealousy? Is not Popery among us? Is not Popery fostered by the State? Are not the teachers of it paid from the public money? Are not the people taxed in order to pay for teaching Popish priests, who, when they are taught themselves, proceed to teach idolatry to the people? There is an image of jealousy provoking the Lord God to jealousy with England. Oh! has he delivered us from the guilt of these abominations in time past? Has he, at the expense of the blood of martyrs, delivered us from these idols, and are we going back now to set up an image *to make him jealous* again to commit fornication with idols by this Christianised Heathenism, this Heathenised Christianity?"

There was a time when this blasphemer's nonsense might have required exposure; but now it matters as little as the hootings of an owl. It is merely to be considered as an ugly sound—a creaking jargon, void of sense. We have often observed, that nothing is more profane than the cant of piety. What can be more blasphemous than the familar talk of "provoking him (God) to jealousy?"—*Examiner, June 12th.*

FATAL RIOTS AT MERTHYR TYDVIL.—A general turn out of the workmen at these extensive iron-manufactories took place on the 31st ult; on which day there was a meeting, at a place called Twyn-y-wain, in the vicinity of Merthyr. On the 1st the men again assembled in considerable numbers, and paraded the streets of the town. In the evening of the same day, they surrounded the Court of Requests, having previously made a demand that the principal book should be given up to them; which, however, had been sent out of the way. On being refused, they attacked the house, and destroyed property belonging to Mr. Coffin, who keeps the Court, to the amount of 800 or 1,000 pounds—making a bonfire of the old books of the office, and keeping it up with the furniture of the house Messengers were immediately despatched to Swansea Brecknock, and Cardiff, for troops; and a considerable party arrived during the night, and, took up their quarters in the Castle Inn. The men belonged to the 93rd Highlanders. The workmen in the morning surrounded the inn, to the number of a thousand or more; some armed with muskets, and many with bludgeons. A deputation were admitted; but no persuasion would induce them to abandon their claim of an advance of wages, or to disperse until it was considered by the masters. Mr. Crawshay and Mr. Hill addressed them in English, and Mr. Guest in Welsh; but without effect. The windows of the inn were at last ordered to be manned by the military; and hardly had this necessary precaution been taken, before a rush was made by the mob to possess themselves of the arms of the soldiers who were on guard without the house. Orders were then given to fire, and obeyed with a precision which the bold demeanour of the mob rendered more than usually destructive. The street before the inn was raked from the one end to the other; and before the mob could be driven away, fourteen of their number lay dead in various parts of it, besides a vast number who were more or less seriously wounded. Five dead bodies were found next morning. After the men had dispersed, they rallied again on the high grounds near the town; whence they for some time kept up a dropping fire on the military, but without serious effect. About twenty of the soldiers, including the major who commanded them, were wounded; and it is stated in one letter, that two of them were killed. A very considerable number lost their muskets. In the course of the day, several cavalry detachments arrived at Merthyr; and the town assumed once more an appearance of tranquillity. Alderman Thompson, immediately on the news reaching London, set out for Merthyr; where it was hoped that his presence might serve to restore the peace of the place. The rioters have, it is stated, endeavoured to associate the neighbouring districts in their quarrel; but without effect An absurd theory has been broached by a Bristol paper—a fierce Anti-Reformer that the riots are connected with the agitation of the Bill question! We believe that they are as much connected with the agitation of the Note question, of which the paper alluded to has long, but unsuccessfully, been the champion. The riot is a turn-out riot, formidable only for its numbers, and for the extremity of violence to which its numbers and its ignorance have equally conduced. Whether the fatal waste of blood might have been prevented had mediation rather than muskets been employed to bring the workmen to a sense of their folly, it is impossible to say. One thing seems obvious—the number of the troops was much too small. Where soldiers are called in, they should be in sufficient force to overawe a mob. Of course, men who threaten murder must be met and opposed by any weapons that the threate ed parties can command. The latest arrivals describe the town and neighbourhood as quiet. The furnaces are all standing. The *Times* of this morning estimates the loss of the rioters at twenty five killed and fifty wounded.—*The Spectator June* 11.

SCOTLAND.

FORFARSHIRE.—Here has been a pretty piece of work! But let the story be told in the *veritable* words of our excellent correspondent.

"Monday the 16th of May 1831 will be recorded as a proud day in the annals of the county of Forfar. The enemies of Reform got up a requisition for the assembling of a meeting, professedly to consider, but really to condemn the Reform Bill. At the head of this requisition stood the name of the Earl of Airlie, his Majesty's Lieutenant of the county; and the most strenuous exertions were used by the requisitionists and their friends to swell their own train and retard the attendance of their opponents. From the circumstance of the county authorities having fixed the Reform meeting on the day immediately preceding the election of the member for the county, an idea got abroad that as Mr. Maule, the long-tried and highly-esteemed friend of Reform, was deeply pledged to that measure, the Anti-Reformers meant to try their strength on the previous day, and, if successful, to start an opponent at the election. From this cause, the meeting was more numerous and respectable than has for many years been seen in the county of Forfar.

"After the Earl of Airlie had been called to the Chair, the Honourable Donald Ogilvie of Clova, without any explanatory preface, moved a series of resolutions in the bit-by-bit Reformer style; which were no sooner seconded, than Mr. Cruikshank, of Langley Park, predicting, no doubt, the rout of his party, moved an adjournment; but not being seconded, that motion fell to the ground. Lord Viscount Duncan, after an admirable speech, moved an amendment, in substance declaratory of the opinion of the meeting that Reform was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the empire, and exhorting his Majesty's Ministers to introduce into the next Parliament a similar Bill with the late Scotch Reform Bill, or one in which the details may be improved, as fuller information and the expressed sense of the country may sanction. This motion was seconded, in a tone of dignified argument and persuasive eloquence, by the Honourable Douglas Gordon Halyburton. A keen debate ensued: in which the principal speakers on the one side were Colonel Ogilvie, Mr. Lamy the Sheriff of the county (by whom, it transpired in the course of the debate, the resolutions had been prepared). Mr. Hay of Letham, Mr. Wedderburn Ogilvie of Ruthven, Mr. Douglass of Brigton, and Mr. Farquharson of Balfovie; and on the other Lord Duncan, Colonel Halyburton, Mr. Hunter of Blackness, Mr. John Campbell, advocate, Mr. D. C. Guthrie of London, and Mr. Burnes of Montrose. When the vote was ascertained to be—in favour of Reform 59, and for the requisitionist Anti-Reformers 24, the acclamations in the hall were deafening, and were re-echoed from without by an assemblage of at least three thousand persons, who had from an early hour in the morning been anxious spectators of the scene. The grateful thanks of the county were then moved and carried by acclamation, to Lord Duncan and Mr. Maule, for their strenuous support of Reform in both Houses of Parliament. Four times four cheers were given for the King. And immediately before the meeting broke up, Lord Duncan, addressing the Earl of Airlie, expressed his hope, that though they had differed in opinion upon this great measure, and had fought it out like good and true men, it would not be allowed to interfere with private friendship; and, nobly tendering the right hand of amity to the Earl of Airlie, he exhorted all the combatants in the hall to exchange similar courtesies. This was received with many cheers.

"It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed throughout the day. On the approach of the Honourable William Maule, Captain Ross, the Reform candidate for the Montrose district of burghs, and other friends of the measure, they were met, about two miles from Forfar, by an immense assemblage, led on with banners and a band of music. The people were with difficulty dissuaded from taking out the horses; but one valorous Forfarian mounted the back-dicky of Mr. Maule's carriage with an immense white standard, on which were emblazoned "Reform! God bless our Patriot King!" and, with this waving over his head, the late (and now again) member proceeded at a foot-pace into Forfar. On leaving the hall after the meeting, the Reformers were loudly cheered; and Lord Duncan having been hoisted on the shoulders of an Angusshire Hercules, was paraded throughout the streets, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers. Not so their opponents; for it was with great difficulty that Sir James Carnegy (the late member for the Montrose burghs) was preserved from the effects of popular indignation. Captain Ross, his former opponent, and other Reformers, generously formed his rear-guard; but it required all the blandishments of speech which Lord Duncan possesses to soothe the inflamed people; and the usual trophies of bruised hats and torn coats were displayed in abundance."—*Spectator, June* 11.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The sufferings of the peasantry in Mayo and other places, continue to be of the most appalling character, and as adequate relief by means of individual contributions is hopeless, a deputation has been appointed to proceed direct to London, to make an appeal to government. The Lord Lieutenant has contributed largely from his private purse. A letter from the Secretary of the Mayo Relief Committee, to the London Committee, gives a frightful account of the prevailing wretchedness. It states, that 1,400l. given by the London Committee, was expended in the purchase of meal to be distributed in the districts; but that two-pence half-penny worth of meal was all that fell to the share of each person. Great distress prevails in forty-two parishes or districts, and in these there are 148,041 persons now suffering under the agonies of hunger. In some places on the sea coast, the people are reduced to feed on sea-weed and shell fish found along the shores. In other parts of the country, the poor are living on nettles and weeds from which experience has taught them to extract some nourishment, and they pray for a few handsfulls, of oatmeal to boil up with these plants, to furnish a meal more substantial and nutritious. One miserable mother was found attempting to prolong the existence of her family, by sharing with each child the nourishment which her breast afforded. These facts the deputation offer to prove on oath before the Privy Council. Pestilence has been added to the horrors of famine: a malignant fever has commenced its ravages, and two highly-respectable Roman Catholic gentlemen are already its victims—namely, the Rev. Mr. Prendergast, of Clifton, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Crossmolina. The latter gentleman made the most benevolent exertions for the relief of his parishioners; and he is cut off in early life by fever caught from the dense masses who crowded around his door for their daily food.

Large sums have been collected, and many benevolent persons have distributed food, but these resources are said to be entirely exhausted; and still there are sixty days of famine before the fresh potato crop, (which promises to be most prolific) can be fit for use.—*Ex. June* 12.

The Dublin election has terminated in the triumph of Reform, notwithstanding the desponding tone held last week by the *Courier's* correspondent; the only one, by the by, who spoke despondingly of the contest. The struggle has been carried on with good humour. The Irish papers give the following anecdotes among a number; the first is worthy of being dovetailed into Mathews's election song.

"Mr. George Fitzgerald, one of the agents for the Anti-Reformers, who, it seems, takes particular delight in sporting in a good-humoured way with the populace, calls out, 'Well, Mr. Riley, you're getting very slack there; have you ere another man to vote against the Constitution?'

"Mr. Riley (a Reform agent)—'Yes, I have; here is Mr. Patrick Nulty; have you any objection to him?'

"Mr. Fitzgerald—'He's a decent-looking man, I don't think. Will he vote the right way?'

"Mr. Riley—'To be sure he will. Do you require him to take the oaths?'

"Mr. Fitzgerald—'Oh! only the usual ones; I'll let him off the Bribery Oath, in honour of the Nultys.'

"Assessor,—'Take the book, Sir.

"The freeholder having gone through the oaths, and (he was about sixty years old) concluded with declaring that, *to the best of his belief*, he is twenty-one years of age, he is again questioned by the officer—'Who do you vote for?'

"Nulty—'I vote, in the first-place, for my Lord Mayor (*Loud cheers from the galleries*); and I vote, in the next place for Reform. (*Uproarious cheers.*)

"Mr. Fitzgerald—'Wait a while, Mr. Nulty; I have only *twenty* objections to your vote.

"From the galleries—'Ha! Georgy; bad scran' to you, Georgy; we'll see the Recorder trying you yet, Georgy.

"Mr. Fitzgerald—'Now, just listen to these blackguards, Mr. Assessor; I'm intimidated from doing my duty. I have *thirty* objections to your vote, Mr. Nulty."

"From the galleries---'O, you're an ugly thief, Georgy; what a nose you have got for opening oysters, Georgy!'

"Mr. Fitzgerald---'Really, Mr. Assessor, I cannot do my duty if these blackguards can insult me with impunity.'

"Assessor---'The first man I see disturbingthe poll, I'll commit him'

"Mr. Fitzgerald---'Yes, do, Sir! Take six of them; take all the blackguard ruffians into custody,' (*Loud cheers and laughter from the gallery, with cries of 'Well, go on, Georgy, and we'll let you alone.'*)---*Spectator, May* 21.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Stock Exchange, Saturday Morning, half past Ten.—Consols had on Saturday recovered from the temporary depression which they suffered on Friday. They closed at 84⅞; exchequer Bills 17 to 18. The report of the defeat of the Poles on Tuesday led to a slight fall; which continuedon Wednesday, and was augmented on Thursday by the arrival of the Daphne with the news of the Brazilian revolution. Yesterday, Stock remained heavy; while Money was in such demand that loans in Consols were negotiated, notwithstanding those funds were shut, special permission having been obtained for the necessary transfer. Exchequer Bills have fully participated in the fall of other securities; they closed last night at 9s. to 10s. premium. In the Foreign Market, the only stock in which any remarkable fluctuation has taken place is Brazilian Bonds. The rumours of disturbances in Rio had made the Market heavy for some time past. On Wednesday, sales were effected at 59; on Thursday the Bonds dropped at once to 53. Some doubt which was thrown on the authenticity of the accounts, caused a reaction; which yesterday's confirmation speedily put an end to, and they closed last night at 51 2. The debts of Brazil due to England amount to about four millions; in addition to which, about one milion of English capital is engaged in mining speculations in that country. The whole of its engagements are exceedingly trifling compared with the extent of its means, which renders it even now one of the most valuable commercial allies that we possess. Any permanent depression of these securities is not therefore to be attempted.

Consols for the Account 82⅜ ½; Exchequer Bills, 9—11 premium. Brazilian Bonds were as low this morning as 50½, they afterwards went up to 54; they are now 52—3.

CLOSING PRICES OF FRIDAY.

Bank Stock.....	198½ 9½	Greek.....	20 22
3 per Cent. Red.	91⅛ ⅛	Mexican.....	38¾ 39
3 per Cent. Cons.	——	Peruvian.....	12½ 13½
3½ per Cent. New	——	Portuguese..	44 45
Consols for Acct.	82⅜ ⅞	Russian.....	94 ¼
Long Annuities	16 3-16	Spanish.....	15⅜ 16
Ex. Bills. 1000*l*,	9 10	Ditto, New.. . .	14
India Bonds....	1 3	SHARES.	
Brazilian.....	51 25	Colanos.....	160 170
Buenos Ayres..	——	Brazilian?.....	48 49
Chilian.....	9 20	Columbian..... ..	5½ 6½
Colombian.....	13 14	Anglo Mexican..	12 21
Danish.....	62 ½	United Mexican..	8 8½

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

POLAND.

The public mind of this country is slowly, but not less surely, approaching that degree of sympathy for the poor brave Poles, which would encourage our Government to unite with that of France in measures for effecting peace in the North of Europe. The desire for peace is universal amongst the reflecting, or rather, let us say, the reforming classes of this country, who are the great majority of the nation; but the warmest friends of peace are beginning to observe that the Polish insurrection is become an international war. A bloody war is actually existing: moreover, the spirit and resources of the once weaker party have led to a general belief that the war will be protracted, if no foreign aid be given to either of the belligerents: lastly, every one acquainted with the state of feeling in France is convinced, that if the war actually raging between Russia and Poland should end in the re-conquest of Poland by the Russians, the scenes of cruelty by which *such a peace* would be effected and followed, must lead to a war between France and Russia. At present the only prospect is war: it is natural, therefore, that the friends of peace should ask, what may be done to procure and preserve peace?

With a rational prospect of that which all deprecate, viz, protracted war, is it wise to leave the issue to the chapter of accidents? With war existing and war in prospect, the hope of peace rests, not on letting events take their course, but on some attempt to direct the course of events. M. Perrier and Earl Grey are for peace at all events; but their love of peace is not, we should suppose, so inconsequent as to preclude them from some exertion in favour of what they desire. The French Government is often accused of being "furiously moderate;" if the changed state of the question as to Poland should make no change in the views of Earl Grey, his Lordship may be accused of being *peacefully warlike*.

We know that, during the last few weeks, it has been commonly asked, in circles deeply convinced of the evils of war, whether the North of Europe might not be pacified by the joint interference of France and England? If the question applied to the march of a French army through Germany, the answer would be —No. But Poland *has* achieved her independence, and will probably be able to maintain it, without assistance by *protracted war*. For the independence of Poland a French army seems not to be wanted;—the presence of one in Poland would help to protract the war, even if one could be conveyed thither without offending Austria and Prussia. It is not Polish independence that France and England have to procure, but the cessation of attacks by Russia on independent Poland. A French army in Poland would not prevent, but would, on the contrary, invite, and perhaps justify, such attacks. How, then, might France and England attain their object—viz. the cessation of attacks by Russia on independent Poland?

We have heard the following proposal entertained by persons who, not long ago, were decidedly opposed to any interference by England and France on behalf of the Poles. But in laying it before the public, we beg to be understood as reserving our own opinion of its merits.

First—That France and England should immediately acknowledge the independence of Poland, exchanging ambassadors with that actually independent nation.

Secondly—That France and England should *again* jointly remonstrate with the one man who rules Russia,—not, as before, on the untenable ground of the Treaty of Vienna, nor merely on paper, but on the ground of eternal justice, the rights of nations, and the *de facto* independence of Poland; and supporting the remonstrance by two fleets, each composed half of French and half of English ships, one in the Baltic and the other in the Black Sea.

We shall probably return to this subject next week. Public opinion, and its organ, the press, are evidently tending towards something beyond *mere professions* of sympathy for the Poles.—*Spectator, June 8th.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(Extract from a private letter.)

In the midst of the great interests with which Europe is at present occupied, the attention of Paris and of all France has been fixed during ten days, with a lively sympathy, upon the trial of the nineteen patriots who were indicted before the Cour d'Assises de la Seine, because they had imagined that the revolution of July ought also to be *a truth*. Our journals of the *mouvement* party, the *National*, the *Courier Francais*, have stated with tolerable exactness the course of the trial; but the *physiognomy* of this great cause, as exhibited in their columns, seems discoloured, to those who have themselves been witnesses of the brilliant contest, in which, the accused becoming accusers, the government was, from the first day, reduced to the defensive. I shall attempt to restore to this picture several features which were not visible in the narrative of the newspapers.

You are aware that the prosecution was a conception of the *just middle*, directed against the men of July, who are not to be pardoned for having at heart the liberty and honour of the nation. Accordingly you perceive that every stroke which was aimed at them came from the Palais Royal, and that the instrument was M. de Rumigny, first *aide de camp* of the King, who enacted the part of a police-agent for the occasion. The retractations of thirty witnesses on the trial, and the disclosures made by several others, leave no doubt on the subject. Yet more, the King himself betrayed the origin of this machination by a lively expression of his displeasure at the news of the acquittal. "That does not surprise me," said his Majesty, "the President of the Court (M. Hardouin, a Carlist), was like a man looking out at his window to see two dogs worrying each other." And it is with such feelings as these, and after the public prosecutor had challenged five of the jury (a thing unheard of, even under the restoration), that they have dared to talk of extraordinary condescension towards the defendants! Towards the conclusion, indeed, this pretended condescension was carried to the extent of meanness; but then they were beaten, and were crying for mercy.

I return to the examination of the prisoners. The answers of Trélat, Guinard, and Cavaignac, were admirable for precision, nobleness, and force. From the very first day, the prosecution was defeated, and the defence was triumphant. But the accused had not only to exculpate themselves from an imaginary crime. They had to infamize their accusers: and the Palais Royal, cited before the tribunal of public opinion, has not had the same fate as the defendants. They had to render an account to their country of their lives, and of their principles, unworthily calumniated; and they have revealed to France, three men, whose elevation of soul and of understanding equals the courage and patriotism which they so brilliantly manifested in July. This long trial has been for them a splendid series of triumphs; whether they had to wring from the prosecution its last weapons (which, indeed, it surrendered), or to unmask the royal manœuvres by which they had been brought to that bar, now became their rostra; from whence they have flung back the accusation against its authors, and denounced to the nation the men by whom it has been betrayed.

I send you the speech of Trélat, so full of the noblest sentiments of philanthropy and the purest political principles. You have already seen that of Guinard, in which he paints himself with so much truth. You cannot imagine all the impression which has been produced by his words, so frank, so modest, but so forcible. What energy, what dignity, and at the same time what simplicity! He related the history of his life. Cavaignac presented their joint profession of faith, and that of their political friends. You know his brilliant delivery. I have never known eloquence produce an effect to be compared with that which he produced. His triumph re-echoes from one end of France to the other, and calls forth every-where a burst of sympathy for doctrines which up to that time had been kept down. The generosity of sentiment, the elevation of principle, which breathe in every line of this composition, and the admirable elocution with which it was delivered, are a monument of the nobleness of character, the high reach of thought, and the admirable talent, of Cavaignac. When the people shall at length be weary of seeing their interests compromised by intrigue, meanness, and silliness, they will know where to find hands which are clean, and capable of holding the helm.

ALGIERS.

The following intelligence from Algiers is of the 31st ult:—"Land in this country is rising in price, particularly since it has become certain that the country is to be colonised. Vessels are arriving with persons who come to establish themselves here. Among them are many Spaniards and Italians."

We are not sorry to perceive an announcement, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against the French, as his subjugation, and the benefits of civilization to his subjects will be the probable consequence. The French make the best colonists and civilizers; their officers are the best administrators; and the natives and colonists are much more happy under their government, than under the rule of our Lord Charles's and our "Black-coats."

ITALY.

The *Noticie del Giorno*, published at Rome, contains the following, dated Cariati, April 21:—"We are here in consternation on account of the continual shocks of an earthquake. The inhabitants sleep only in wooden huts. Several houses of the neighbouring villages have been shaken down. On Easter Sunday, we experienced the first shock; on the 12th, in the evening, four shocks more; and there has been a concussion more or less perceptible ever since. A great number of persons have been wounded."

The Pope has proclaimed a Jesuitical amnesty to all the insurgents, except those who really took an active part in the insurrections. In Modena the insurgents have been pursued with unrelenting severity.—*Examiner, May* 22.

The Congress of Belgium met on the 18th. to re-discuss the question of the settlement of the Government. Prince Leopold is said to have asked the Deputies who offered him the crown of Belgium, what Belgium was? It is a query which might certainly be put more easily than answered. The Belgian constitution declares Luxembourg an integral portion of Belgium; the Sovereigns declare it an integral portion of Holland; who shall decide the difference? The *Times* advises the Belgians to buy it off the King of Holland. We have no doubt the King would sell it, and half a dozen provinces more—it is in his way; but where is the purchase-money to come from? Our contemporary attributes all the evils of Belgium to De Potter. For our parts, we begin to think De Potter the only man of sense and energy that Belgium possesses. Had he been allowed to declare a republic at once—which the people, after all the talk of monarchs, evidently look on with a favourable eye,—the Government of Belgium would long ere now have been settled and secure. The second best thing would have been to take the Prince of Orange; but the Belgians do not like second bests.

On the 15th, a party of Dutch troops seized the neutral, or what was supposed neutral of St. Laurent, at Antwerp—very much to the alarm of the inhabitants and authorities. What may be the result, or if it will lead to any result, we do not pretend to foretell. If England contrives to keep out of the scrape, we shall not very deeply interest ourselves in the struggle between William and Surlet de Chokier. If left to themselves, they will, we imagine, come to a speedier and more satisfactory settlement than they would with all Europe to back their endeavours.—*Spectator, May 28th.*

The position of the Poles does not differ from from what it was when we last noticed it. The causes of the defeat of Dwernicki's corps—the first total defeat which the Poles have suffered—are variously assigned by the Austrian journals and the General himself. Dwernicki states, that on the morning of the 18th of April, he was closely attacked by 12,000 of the enemy, supported by twenty two pieces of cannon: he then occupied a thick wood on the right of the Styr, nearly opposite the small village of Boromel. This attack, as well as another more determined attack on the following day, was repulsed. On the 27th, Rudiger, who had been strongly reinforced, after two days' manœuvering, attacked Dwernicki's left flank, which was covered by the Austrian frontier, and, while that was unviolated, secure; and the consequence was, the Polish General was compelled to seek shelter on the neutral territory,—which he declares was not considered as neutral by the Russians, inasmuch as they marched into it without ceremony for the purpose of attacking him.

The *Austrian Observer* says that, Dwernicki had been unsuccessful in the combat of the 19th as well as in that of the 27th; and denies that the Russians first violated the neutrality of the Austrian territory. The *Observer* adds, that the Polish General had pledged his honour not to invade Russia from Gallicia, where he had sought shelter, and had also offered to give up his arms, which, by the custom of war, became the property of the victor. The surrender took place on the 1st instant. Dwernicki and his troops will of course return to Warsaw by what means they best can. They are not prisoners of war; nor can they, once disarmed, be fairly subjected to any restraint, except such as may prevent them from again arming themselves while in the Austrain territories.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Warsaw has published, in the form a letter to the Polish agents at foreign courts, a document of considerable interest. After adverting to the partitions, which, having been decried as the greatest of crimes by every nation in Europe except the perpetrators, cannot, he properly observes be held as establishing any right, the Secretary goes on to remark, that the state of affairs to which they led no longer exists.

"An insurrection, distinguished for its energy and exemption from every excess, has severed the bonds which connected Poland with Russia. The kingdom is now subject only to a national Government, unanimously chosen by a Diet, the members of which, it is worthy of remark, were all elected under the Russian Government. That Diet has intrusted the public affairs to persons the most eminent both for birth and popularity, and whose political career affords the best guarantee to Europe. The Diet has thus secured in the strongest way possible those monarchical institutions which the two Chambers have declared are best suited to the wishes and wants of the nation. The National Government of the kingdom encounters no opposition in the exercise of its authority; its orders are executed with the utmost zeal, in every part of the kingdom unoccupied by the enemy. The Polish troops, the armed representation of the opinions, of the desires, and of the power of the nation, after three glorious but deadly conflicts, after having sustained dreadful losses, have again completed their full numbers. Their confidence in their own resources has increased them, and that heroic army responds to the hopes that the National Government reposes in them. We are now independent in the strongest sense of the term, and the question of fact is no longer in opposition to the question of right. The dangers which may hereafter threaten us, and which to morrow may threaten the liberty and the glory of other powers in Europe, cannot in any respect alter our real position; nor can they prevent us from proclaiming at this moment that we are independent. It is, therefore, admissible for us to claim from other Governments the recognition of our independence, and to claim it in the name of the most sacred rights which Europe has unanimously declared to be imperishable."

He proceeds to argue, from the conduct of the Great Powers in the analogous case of Belgium, that their conduct to Poland ought to be regulated by the circumstances to which recent events have given birth, and not by treaties which are no longer applicable.

"The Congress of Vienna could dispose of Belgium conquered by the Allied Powers, and of Poland occupied by the Russian armies. But Poland delivered—Poland, which repels the numerous hordes of the aggressors—has a just right to claim admission into the great family of the independent nations of Europe, as Belgium has been there received, after having thrown off the yoke of Holland."

The Polish Patriots have suffered a check, though, we haven strong hopes, neither a permanent nor a fatal one. The Polish troops had pushed forward after the retreating Russians,—principally for the purpose, by holding out encouragement and assistance to their brethern in Volhinia, to confirm and strengthen the revolt in that province. The gallant Poles appear, in all the rencontres that took place between them and their tyrants, to have been eminently successful up to the 26th of last month. On that day, Diebitsch having formed a junction with his Guards, passed the Narew, and attacked the Polish Commander-in-chief, with a power of numbers that he was unable to resist. The Poles lost, it is said, more than 4,000 men in the action; the Russians suffered in an equal if not greater degree. After the action Skrzynecki withdrew towards Praga, without molestation, and in the most perfect order; having suffered no slight injury, but having, at the same time, perfectly succeeded in the grand object of his first advance—the stirringup of an effectual resistance among his countrymen in the Russian rear. The bulletin of the battle concludes with expressing the most perfect confidence, that the check sustained had in no degree affected the military position of the Patriots, and that those who perished on the Narew would find numerous avengers on the banks of the Niemen and of the Dwina.

What answer the Powers may make, we cannot tell. We believe Belgium owed its ready recognition more to the weakness of its former master, than to any mighty respect for general principles entertained by any of the Powers; and that neither its own strength nor the weakness of Holland would have shielded it for an hour, had not Reformed France stood forward to vindicate its rights and to overawe its enemies.—*Spectator, May* 21.

A copy of the letter of the British Consul, Mr. Hoppner, to Viscount Santarem, has reached London. It reads a severe, and what must have been felt as a most humbling lesson, to Don Miguel and his Government. The demands include the fullest and most complete vindication of British honour. "They admit," says Mr. Hoppner, "of no modification; and I must have a categorical answer to them in ten days, under penalty of immediate reprisals on the whole of the vessels bearing the Portuguese flag." We mentioned last week, that the Usurper submitted to the dictation of the Consul, enforced by six British men of war in the mouth of the Tagus, with the promptitude and pliancy which his former outrageous insolence warranted our Government in anticipating. Bullies, great or little, are always cowards.—*Spectator, May* 21.

The election of Prince LEOPOLD to be King of Belgium seems now placed beyond a doubt, if the Belgians can be brought to agree on the question of the boundaries,— so that the Prince may, before accepting of his new dignity, distinctly know of what it is meant to consist. The debates, virtually on the question of the Prince's election, commenced on Monday, and were continued on Tuesday. The classes of propositions discussed were two— 1. Those for immediate election. 2. Those for deferred election. In the latter was included a proposition of M. Robaulx for commencing hostilities. There were 185 members present; of whom 137 voted for immediate election, and only 48 against it, leaving a majority of 89 for the priority of the the first class of propositions. This vote determines by anticipation the next question,—namely, the choice of a Sovereign; for it indicates, that 137 members of the Congress are quite prepared to give their suffrages to the Prince.

Lord PONSONBY, who arrived in Brussels on the 26th of May, addressed on the 27th, to M. Lebeau, Belgic Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the following letter, which treats the whole question, at present depending, very fully. After apologizing for a hasty communication, Lord Ponsonby says—

"The Congress finds that the treaties constitute, with respect to the boundaries of Holland, the law of nations. The Congress cannot violate that law; consequently it cannot consent that Belgium should assume the right to fix the frontiers of another state; but the Congress is nevertheless inclined, as far as it shall be able, without violating the fundamental principles of European policy, to remedy such things as may be contrary to the interests of Belgium, where it can be done without injury to the interests of the neighbouring nations. Acting with these views, the Congress desire that Belgium may place itself within the ordinary circle of European States, recognizing the common obligation of Treaties, taking part in the burdens and the benefits of the policy received among nations, and constituting itself in such a manner that it may have a right to demand that all other States should acknowledge and treat it as an associate.

"If Belgium consents to place itself in this situation, the Congress will assist it by its powerful mediation to obtain the Duchy of Luxemburg by treaty, and for an equitable indemnity; and, by effectual means, the Congress will prevent any military interference on the part of the German Confederation during the negotiation. It must be observed, by this mode of proceeding, Belgium will obtain this territory peaceably, and for ever—whereas it is at least uncertain whether it will obtain it by war; and the inhabitants of the Duchy will be spared the calamities which fall on those whose country becomes the theatre of war.

"The Congress is animated by a feeling of good will towards Belgium; its real object is peace now and in future, founded on the security and independence of that country, and a definitive arrangement of all its interests.

"The Congress would, therefore, see with pleasure the Belgium Congress elect some Sovereign who might not personally interfere with the rights of other Governments; and it will recognise with particular satisfaction the Prince on whom the Belgians seem especially to have turned their eyes, provided that the Congress will enable him to place himself in the common circle of the Governments.

"On what principle of reason could Belgium pretend to place itself in a situation different from that under which all other nations on questions of disputed territory, and to withdraw itself from the obligation of observing the general rule of negociations and treaties, pretending all at once to have recourse to violence and war to secure what it considers as its right? *Is Belgium powerful enough to force the five great military nations of Europe to subscribe to its wishes?*

"Does any one think that the people of Europe can be excited to resistance to their respective Governments in order to enable Belgium to destroy the authority of treaties, the only principle that preserves nations from a perpetual war. There can be no more serious and dangerous error than such an opinion.

"The Great Powers are sufficiently aware of their true interests not to dispute among themselves on the Belgic question—that is to say, on the question whether treaties ought to be observed. On the contrary, they will act with unanimity, and they will have the concurrence and the approbation of their people.

"Belgium is excited to have recourse to arms —and why? To retain Luxemburg. But it may possess it in peace and security for the thousandth part of the price which an attempt to keep that country by force of arms would cost: is it not imprudent to hesitate on the choice?

"Belgium desires to conquer Maestricht, the left bank of the Scheldt, and to take from Holland some other parts of its ancient possessions. Now that the policy of Europe is evident, even to the least enlightened mind, can it still be doubted that Belgium is unable to obtain any one of these things by force of arms, unless it succeeds in conquering the armies of France, of Prussia, of Austria, and of England? Not an inch of Dutch territory will be left to Belgium, unless it has vanquished Europe—to say nothing of what it might lose of its own territory if it should happen to be vanquished itself in such a contest.

"It is for the statesmen who direct the destinies of nations to calculate the chances of successive defeat. It is for them to show their countrymen whether it is better to seek success in their views by such means and in such circumstances, or to try the simple, inoffensive, and more effectual means which negociations afford under a Prince the friend of all the Governments of Europe, and in the consolidation of whose power and security all may be interested.

"The hesitation which his Royal Highness Prince Leopold has shown in the answers which he has made to the Deputies who sounded his opinion with respect to the Sovereignty of Belgium, sufficiently shows the disinterested nature of his Royal Highness's principles, and that his Royal Highness would not accept a Crown which should be offered to him, if he could not wear it with honour to Belgium and himself. However, the Prince is now convinced, to his entire satisfaction, that he is sufficiently authorized to expect with confidence the equitable and speedy execution of the measures by which the Congress will assist in the satisfactory arrangement of the affairs of Luxemburg; and the Prince is ready to take upon himself as Sovereign the completion of the affair.

"Can there be a better proof of the change which has taken place in the opinion, and the resolution of the Congress? A week ago the Congress considered the preservation of that duchy to the House of Nassau, if not as necessary, at least as extremely desirable, and at present it is inclined to a mediation, with the avowed intention of obtaining that duchy for the Sovereign of Belgium.

"The honour of Belgium consists in obtaining Luxemburg, and not in fighting to have it, and insuring the ruin of Belgium by the struggle.

"The Congress does not pretend to interfere in what concerns the rights, the independence of Belgium, or its internal organization; but it will maintain the rights of other States against all aggression, under any pretext whatever.

"There shall be no new mode of conquest set up by one Power apart from the rest. The Congress will remain the protector of laws and of liberty, against all those who should attempt to become conquerors, and against those who should disregard any laws but their own will and pleasure. The Belgians cannot consider it as wise policy to assert the right of force, and to recognize it as supreme and absolute, without exposing themselves at the same time to see the doctrine turned against themselves.

"What is asked of Belgium, that it may find itself in a tranquil and safe situation? All that is asked of it is to condescend to show itself subject to the same political duties to which the great Monarchies submit. Can that which France, Austria, England, &c. &c. and just and honourable, wound the honour of Belgium? I have confidence in the good sense of the Belgian Government and of the country; I flatter myself that they will consider with calmness, and decide with wisdom, the great question which is laid before them, and that they will refuse imprudently to plunge themselves into difficulties which would be created without need, and which might lead even to the extinction of the Belgic name. As for the debt, I can repeat to you the assurance that the Congress has never meant any more than to make proposals."

The allusion to the change of opinion in the Great Powers is rather unfortunate; for the Belgian may conclude, that since by holding out for a while they have gained Luxemburg, if they hold out a little longer, they will gain Lemburg also. They have a strong plea of expediency in respect of the latter, laying aside the wishes of its inhabitants; for it seems extremely difficult to maintain the maritime independence of Antwerp while Holland holds both banks of the river by which it communicates with the sea.—*Spectator, June 4.*

The dissolution of the French Chambers took place on Wednesday, as we last week stated it would; the ordinance appeared in the *Moniteur* of that day. The returns to the Deputies are to be completed by the 5th of July; and the Chambers will re-assemble on the 9th of August, the anniversary of the King's accession. The great question on which the electors are now divided is the hereditary peerage. It is supposed that pledges will be generally demanded of the Deputies to support a law for its abrogation. The Ministry are individually hostile to the object of such a pledge; but they will yield of course to the wishes of the nation if decidedly expressed.—*Spectator, June 4.*

The Russian bulletin of the action on the 26th—a very long and boastful document—has arrived. From the facts disclosed in it, we should be led to the conclusion, that not only was the modest account of Skrzynecki not an understatement of the Polish losses, but that it rather exaggerated their amount. The Russian General says he made 1,500 prisoners; and this is the only fact, if it be a fact, which indicates his victory, even according to his own account.

From a communication by the agent at Lloyd's at Falmouth, received this morning, it appears that the Volage, Captain Lord Colchester, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, with the late Emperor of Brazil, the Empress, and suite. After obtaining a supply of provisions, the Volage proceeded to Cherbourg, where the Royal party are to be joined by the young Queen of Portugal Donna Maria, who is on board the French frigate La Seine.

MRS. SIDDONS.

Mrs. Siddons died early on Wednesday, at her house in Upper Baker Street, after a short illness, in a good old age, being in her seventy-seventh year, and having enjoyed the recollection of the high and intellectual pleasure she has given to thousands, a thousand times, to the vesy last. There is, perhaps, no announcement of death which could strike such a chillness to the public feeling as this; for the images of great actors are associated with those happiest and gayest thoughts which are most opposed to death. With them our pleasures seem again to die; and although Mrs. Siddons had so long lived in retirement—although few of the present race of play-goers have seen her in her prime—her name was a word of power in the theatrical world; and with her, the grace and grandeur of the noblest style of acting seemed yet to linger among us. What she was in her youth, we can imperfectly guess. Within our recollection she moved in a limited sphere; but of that she was the mighty mistress. Her form was cast in the noblest mould; but the most remarkable of her physical qualities was, the feminine softness of expression, and loveliness of complexion, which lent beauty to the heroic outline, and lasted even many years after her final appearance on the stage,—as if Time had been charmed into mercy. The great characteristic of her acting, as we remember it, was its boldness; tempered with exquisite grace; but daring every thing, and succeeding in all. No actress we ever saw, ventured so much; she shrieked more fearfully, cast her arms about more wildly, and dashed out her words with more tremendous emphasis than ever were dared in our time by man or woman. When she played *Aspasia* in *Tamerlane* (who sees her lover strangled, and falls dead at the sight, without a word), the muscular action by which she threw the terrors of death into her face, and imaged a grief sufficient so to kill, left her in a state of such complete exhaustion, that, after the curtain had fallen, she remained insensible for a quarter of an hour, in the place where she had fallen; and the effect was thought too dangerous to be repeated. This she considered herself as the greatest of her triumphs. It is not within our recollection. But we are still haunted by her looks in the last scene of *Belvidera*—the fearfully grand movements of her hands about her head, as she fancies herself sinking in the waves, and their yet more thrilling action when she struck them on the ground, and screamed for *Jaffier*. Her latter performances were distinguished by a milder beauty; and the most perfect, perhaps, of these were the dying scene of *Queen Catherine* and the earlier scenes of *Lady Randolph*, which was the best part she ever acted. It was for Mr. Charles Kemble's benefit. She failed in the more trying scenes; or rather the audience, by their applause, prevented the point she had no longer strength to make; but all the passages narrating her past sorrow, and those of admiring love for her long-lost *Douglas*, were given with a grace and a sweetness which left the very impression she must have desired for a final adieu. There is no tragic actress we have ever seen who has approached her, except Pasta, whose style is even of a higher kind,—as it is more simple, and depends less on apparent effort, but whose physical qualifications do not bear a comparison with those of Mrs. Siddons, and who has less compass and variety.

"And what, if we have seen these glories fade,
These titles vanish, and that strength decay;
Yet should some tribute of respect be paid,
When her long life hath past its final day;
Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which once was great hath passed away."

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The prudent Baronet seems, as well as his less notable associates, to have at length made up his mind to tolerate what he cannot prevent. Sir Robert's fit of unnatural violence on the last day of the Session was critical; it indicated the turn of the fever. His pulse is now in a state of happy calm; and, though we cannot pronounce him absolutely convalescent, he is evidently in a mending way. The Tamworth people gave Sir Robert a dinner on Wednesday; at which he appears to have come out very freely. "The chief lesson I have learnt in public life," says Sir Robert to his constituents, "is toleration. While I claim the right of thinking and speaking on all political subjects as my judgment shall dictate, I honour and respect the man who, from conviction, in the exercise of the same right, differs from me." Here is a strong symptom of a return to wholesome thoughts; the best is, however, yet to come. Mr. Yates Peel having been drunk, Sir Robert observed, with most imperturbable gravity, that "Two brothers had represented both Universities Mr. William Peel was now elected as one of the representatives for Cambridge, for maintaining opinions at variance with the Government; while he lost his seat for Oxford, the highest and most distinguished object of his ambition, because he advocated a measure which, at that time, he conscientiously beleived to be essential to the best interests of the State. He had never been the decided supporter of any band of partisans, but had always thought it much better to look steadily at the political circumstances of the times in which they lived; and if necessities were so pressing as to demand it, there was no dishonour or discredit in relinquishing opinions or measures, and adopting others more suited to the altered circumstances of the country." This is admirable. Mr. Bankes is content that the Bill do pass; our friend the *Standard* declares it "must" pass; Sir Robert Peel will not only let it pass, but will commend its passing. Surely, after all, it cannot be so bad as it *was* called.—*Spectator, May 21.*

THE LORD ADVOCATE AGAIN.—The old proverb says, half an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy. Speech, said a diplomatist, was given to man to conceal his thoughts! Is it from deficiency of mother wit, from too much clergy, or from his employing speech to its legitimate purpose, that Mr. Jeffrey is so unfortunate in his harangues? It certainly is singular, that one who speaks so well should have so much difficulty in making people comprehend his meaning. Here is he and an Honourable Donald Ogilvy of Clova, explaining away by the column, on a subject that would not have cost a plain straight forward person two sentences to settle. Mr. Jeffrey, it seems, at the election dinner at Perth, the other day, drank Mr. Maule of Panmure's health, and the independent freeholders of Forfar, and alluded to the discomfiture of the enemies of Reform in that country. Blazes up immediately the Honourable Donald Ogilvy, at the fancied indignity of being called a Non-independent and an enemy of Reform; and away posts a letter demanding explanation. Now, what, in the name of wonder, had the Lord Advocate to answer to this most unreasonable of all correspondents, but that his ideas of Reform and Mr. Jeffrey's differed?—that what the Tory Honourable Donald Ogilvy called Reform, the Lord Advocate called no Reform; and as to Independent, that it meant, when so employed as he had employed it, nothing more or less than Liberal. Mr. Jeffrey could not, however, see that the Colonel claimed the credit of being a Reformer at all; and so he answered but one half of the Colonel's letter. Back, therefore, comes the Honourable Donald Ogilvy to the charge. He seems, by the by, to have changed his mind since the Forfar meeting; for he said then, the resolutions would speak for themselves, but now he is determined to speak for them. This rejoinder draws a long reply from the learned Lord; in which, after reasoning for half a column on what he meant to say, he concludes—"It must therefore have been not only unjust, but inconsistent in me, to have designated any of these gentlemen, upon whose friendliness to the cause of Reform in general I had been congratulating the audience, as absolutely hostile to that object. I can most truly assure you, therefore, that *I made no such statement;* and that *it never entered into my imagination to insinuate any doubt as to the sincerity of those declarations in favour of Reform* which occur in the resolutions proposed at the Forfar meeting." Now, if the Lord Advocate really and truly believe that the professing gentlemen who, on various occasions in England and Scotland, in Parliament and out of it, have made general declarations of their attachment to Reform, while they yet opposed *the* Reform, were sincere friends to any Reform, then has he a capacity of swallow that would absorb not a camel, but an elephant with a camel on his back. We know hardly any thing that is more calculated to bring official men into contempt, than that simplicity, rather than courtesy, which dictates uncalled-for explanations to every foolish person who may take it into his head that he, forsooth, has occasion of complain against them. The public are sick of such exhibitions of impertinent questions and childish answers. The Ministers and their friends would do well to act with more spirit, and vigour, and not permit every puny whipster of the Opposition to gratify his little vanity by a newspaper skirmish with them.—*Spectator, June 11.*

EARLDOM OF MUNSTER.—On the accession of his Majesty to the throne, the title of Earl of Munster, which, as Duke of Clarence, he enjoyed in the Irish peerage, merged in the crown A point was then raised whether the title having thus become extinct, was to be deemed one of the three Irish peerages which must become lost by extinction before the crown can create a new Irish peerage. The question is set at rest by the creation of the Earldom bestowed upon Colonel Fitzclarence. It is understood that the noble Earl's father-in-law, Lord Egremont, has settled all his disposable property on him in order the better to support his dignity. The manor of Wymondham, from which the Egremont family derives its name, has been settled upon the Earl and Countess of Munster.—*Globe.* [Our contemporary imagines a difficulty in order to solve it. Even if his Majesty had been still Duke of Clarence Colonel Fitzclarence *might* have been made Earl of Munster; for the King's peerage was exclusively Irish—the recent creation is of the United Kingdom.]

THE LORD CHANCELLORS LEVEE.

(From the Metropolitan Magazine for May.)

Unfeigned respect for, and a slight personal acquaintance with, the noble person who now holds the Seals, led me to attend his last levee. This could not be done without some inconvenience; and, not the least of it, was the necessity of being equipped in full court apparel. I do not object to this dress—indeed I much approve of it in those who mingle in the gorgeousness of courts; but plainer attire would have more befitted the taste of an humble *incognito*. I mention this fact, lest it might be supposed that I was guilty of the not improbable gothicism of appearing in a garb fit for the funeral, but not the levee of a Lord Chancellor. The practice of receiving the respects of the public on one or two stated occasions is sufficiently ancient, but I have understood was discontinued, or not much observed, in the latter days of Lord Eldon. It was revived with somewhat greater splendor by Lord Lyndhurst, but still it attracted little public notice. His lordship never secured any very considerable share of general favor. As a lawyer he was not at the head, though amongst the chief of his profession. For my own part, I do not regard his secondary eminence in the law as detracting much from his eminence as

a public character, when it is recollected that Brougham himself ranked much below Gurney, Pollock, Campbell, and several others, whose distinction is derived from law alone—the lowest basis on which the fame of a public man can rest. In politics his career had not been such as to command respect. He was uniformly the supporter of the most profitable opinion. In early life a flagrant whig, as opening up the best field for talent; in a more advanced stage, the bitter enemy of the Catholics, so long as the star of Lord Eldon, the great dispenser of legal favor, was on the ascendant; and finally, when office had secured him, the advocates of the Catholics on what was called the constitutional ground, when all favor was in the giving of the Duke of Wellington.

It is not remarkable that the levee of Lord Lyndurst should have passed off in quietness. I do not remember to have heard that the ceremonial was observed by his Lordship, although from the known display of this fashionable lawyer there is no doubt that it was not neglected. If, however, his levees had been attended by the magnificent, it is equally certain that the fact must have attracted public notoriety. I incline to think that it was reserved for Brougham to illustrate the ancient custom, by the splendor of those who choose to be dutiful to the Lord Chancellor. The fashion of going to court is such, that it infers little personal respect to the individual monarch; but the practice of attending the levee of an inferior personage is to be ascribed to the respect which individual eminence commands. When Lord Brougham announced his levees, it could not be known whether he should receive the homage of the aristocracy, to whom it was not supposed that his Lordship's politics were very amicable. It was, moreover, thought that the republican, or, to speak more guardedly, the whig Lord Chancellor would care little for a custom in which there was no manifest utility. He had declared that the fewgaws of office delighted him not; and I dare say he would fain bring his mind to believe that all ceremonial was idle; perhaps [illegible] But it is the greatest mistake to suppose that Lord Brougham is inattentive to the ceremonies with which his high place is surrounded. A careful observer will see clearly that imposing forms are perfectly agreeable to his mind; nobody could ridicule form [illegible] so long as he held no situation which required the observance of customary rules: but, elevated to his present distinction, it is plain that he enjoys all the little peculiarities of his office. Somebody said that he presided in the House of Lords in a bar wig, and instanced the fact as a proof of his reforming temper; but it was not true. Accident may have obliged him to take his seat in this ungainly form, but he had no purpose of deviating from the ancient full-bottom, and he is now to be seen in all the amplitude of the olden fleece. In like manner he observes the strict *regime*, so fantastical to a stranger, of causing counsel to be shouted for from without, although they are actually present, and he adds to the oddness of this custom by receiving them with a most imposing mien, and putting on his chapeau as they advance. This is a form, for which the model is not to be found in the practice of his immediate predecessors. It is possible, however, that his extensive and minute reading may have made him aware that Wolsey, peradventure, or some great chancellor of old, had the fancy to be covered when the suppliants approached. Let any one observe with what studied dignity he performs the duty of announcing the royal assent to Acts of Parliament; he assumes a solemnity of tone for which his voice is not ill fitted, but which is unusual with him. These small circumstances, and many such which might be mentioned, show that State is not uncongenial to his mind. Why should it? His weakness consists in the unreal contempt for what is not really contemptible. With his high notions of office, I should have been surprised if he had foregone the levee; assuredly he has not reckoned without reason; for a more splendid or flattering pageant could not be witnessed than that which his rooms exhibited. Unquestionably the most remarkable man in the empire at this moment, it is his fortune to attract the honorable regards of all who are distinguished as his compeers. It is not my intention to offer any estimate of what I conceive to be his genuine worth, as he may be appreciated in a more dispassionate time; I speak of him only as a great man filling a very large space in the consideration of the empire. Judging from the throng of all classes upon this occasion, whose favor is desirable, no man is more popular. His levee is held on a Saturday evening, at the unsuitable hour of ten o'clock; it was rather late before I could come up, and I found the whole square in the vicinity of his residence crowded with carriages. Threading one's way amidst many obstructions, I reached the House, and which (to observe on a matter so small) I should remark, is not very suitable for the residence either of its former, Earl Grey, or present occupant. It is expected that a noble aristocrat should be found in ample halls surrounded by suitable magnificence, but this is not the house in which the lordly capital of the Peers should be lodged. The principal rooms are of moderate dimensions, and the suite consists only of two. It was not surely in this house that Lord Byron found the family of Lord Grey, when he formed the very exalted opinion of their patrician accomplishments, to which he gives expression in one of his letters. The preparations for announcement were those which are usually observed. The Chancellor took his place at a corner of the room, backed by his chaplain, and was soon encircled by the visitants; his dress was remarkably plain, being a simple suit of velvet in the court cut. The names were announced from the bottom of the stairs, and each person as he entered walked up to the Chancellor and offered his respects. The numbers were so great that it was impossible to devote any marked attention to each; as soon therefore as the visitor had made his bow he retired into the throng, or took his departure through the adjoining room. I was not present at the first of the levees which were held, and at which the attendance was very distinguished; but a friend who was there, spoke very highly of the manner in which the Chancellor performed his novitiate. The Archbishop of Canterbury came early, and was very kindly received: he was followed by the Archbishop of York, and several other bishops, whose attendance gave proof that, differ as they might from Lord Brougham, they surely did not consider him an enemy to the Church. There is something uncommonly bland in the appearance and expression of the Primate; he is the very reverse of the full-blown dignitary who is commonly seen in high places. One's notions of a bishop are apt to be those which we entertain of a high-feeding drone—with little duty that is of much real consequence, but with a most exalted notion of such duty as he is called on to discharge. Not so the present Archbishop of Canterbury—I mistake his character extremely if he is not a meek, as well as a highly-accomplished servant of his master. I know not how he ascended to the primacy, but I am sure that it is not dishonored in his hands. Brougham evidently likes His Grace. The most remarkable visitor of that evening was the Duke of Wellington;—the crowd was astonished, and I dare say the Chancellor himself was surprised when his name was sent up—I doubt if they had ever met in the same room before. Their political lives, with the exception of the Catholic Question, were one unvarying course of opposition, if not enmity. I suspect that for a time the Duke despised the talk of the lawyer; and, on the other hand, Brougham had often declared, that the respect which he entertained for military glory was not very lofty. Some of his bitterest tirades were levelled at the Duke personally. No one will deny that it was high-minded in the Duke to lay aside resentment of every sort, and offer this mark of respect as well to the man as the office. The Chancellor was flattered by the attention, and shook the Duke by the hand very cordially. There is not much heartiness of manner about the Duke whatever may be the reality; and his dry features, thinned by the great labors in which is life has been passed, do not easily or readily relax into a smile; but on this occasion it was remarked, that his countenance was more expressive of good-will than usual: he engaged in conversation for a minute or two with the Chancellor, and then gave place to the subsequent visitors who pressed for audience. His Grace immediately joined some military friend who had previously been received. Not the least remarkable personage in the room was the Lord Advocate of Scotland. Brougham and he are very old friends, and have been much engaged in the same species of literature. Brougham was his predecessor in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review—a fact which is not generally known, but which is certain. Brougham was not the first editor, having filled that office for a short time after Sidney Smith withdrew from the situation. Jeffrey appeared extremely *petit* in his court-dress, and did not seem very much at home; he was acquainted with but few of his fellow visitors, and had too much good taste to occupy much of the Chancellor's attention—They did not seem to hold any conversation beyond the usual commonplace enquiries.

Ascending the stairs, I was met by a hobbling old lord—Carnarvon by name. There is nothing very courtly or dignified in the appearance of this nobleman. He has been a whig the greater part of his life; but affects to be greatly dismayed at the Reform Bill; and has more than once run a tilt against the ministers, but with no very marked success. Arm-in-arm with Lord Carnarvon, came the gay and the good-looking Earl of Errol, blooming with the most healthful roscate; and immediately behind followed Sir Robert Wilson. Time and hard service have made little emp ression on a set of not very extraordinary features. There is a buoyancy about this historic soldier, which bespeaks a good heart. He seems to have lost much of his fancy for senatorial display; and, truth to tell, Parliament is not the place of all others in which he has been destined to shine. He is one of the few whose hard fortune in less auspicious times has stood him in good part in later days. On entering the room, I was struck by the superior brilliancy of the military costumes, always the most prominent at such times. Military rank is both common and honorable, and its apparel seems to be in favor with all classes. Hence it is that many, such as lieutenants of counties, whose duty is exclusively of a civil nature, adopt the fashions of the army. There were half a dozen lords lieutenant in the room, among whom I particularly observed the Duke of Argyle. I am told, that his Grace is a man of talent; and his fine features, the remains of what rendered the Marquis of Lorn one of the most eminently handsome men of his time, are now thoughtful and melancholy. The present administration has given the Great Seal of Scotland to the Duke of Argyle; and in duty he is found at the levee of its Chancellor. Along with his Grace, were several other peers of ducal rank, but whose fortunes were no way interesting to me. After I had paid my respects to the Chancellor, there came tripping up the Marquis of Bristol with a springy step, which he must surely have acquired at the old court of France; for I am sure that no such movement could be attained on English ground. The elasticity of this noble Lord was such, that when once put in motion, he continued to spring up and down in the manner of the Chinese figures, which are hawked by the Italian toy-venders. Had I been told that the head of the house of Newry was a dancing-master, who had not yet learned the present modes, I should certainly have believed the story without scruple, if I had met him any where else. He had no sooner left the Chancellor, than he was laid hold of by a fidgetty solicitor, who was the only member of his class in the room, and who I understand, is a sort of favorite of the Chancellor. The obsequious grin, and the affected ease of this worthy, do not convey any very favorable impression on his behalf. He was solicitor for the Queen, and in this capacity formed an intimacy with her chief counsel, which an ill-natured person would perhaps think makes him now forget in some measure the great disparity betwixt their present condition. The Chancellor gave no discouragement to his familiarity. A certain Sir Something Noel came up immediately afterwards, of whom nothing more remarkable could be told than that he was the relative of Lady Byron; and is, I suppose, the same person, of whom Byron expresses himself favorably when a temporary illness of his lady shortly after their marriage looked rather gestatory. A variety of lords, squires, generals, *ossa innominata* followed, for whom the Chancellor cared perhaps about as much as I did. At length Sir James Scarlett was announced, and the Chancellor left his place to meet him. His welcome was very hearty. Brougham was doubtless gratified by this token of respect from a man who was indisputably his leader in the courts, and for whose forensic abilities it is known that he entertains, and has often expressed, the highest admiration. The position of the two men was singular, and to the ex-attorney not very enviable. Scarlett was in high practice before Brougham was even called to the Bar. He kept a head of him in their profession throughout; and twice he had filled the first places at the Bar, when the respective attainments of these eminent persons were such, that if Brougham had been placed before him, Scarlett would have had just ground of complaint; and the Bar would have unanimously decried the appointment. Now however, by one of those cross accidents which will occur in the most fortunate lives, Scarlett was, with strict justice and universal acquiescence, placed below his former competitor, and in direct opposition to all the early friends with whom he commenced his political career. It was matter of necessity and of course that he should go out when his employers were obliged to surrender office; and no man could complain that Brougham should then be elevated to a distinction, which in other circumstances Scarlett might have thought his own by indisputable right. The Chancellor remained longer in conversation with Sir James, than any of the other distinguished persons who appeared. Indeed, his anxiety to show this attention produced rather awkward effects. While they were closely together, Jocky Bell, as he is commonly called, the very eminent Chancery barrister, came in sight; but he was suffered to waddle about for some time before he caught the eye of the Chancellor. Before the conversation with Sir James was finished, there were a good many others in the same unreceived plight, and the Chancellor was obliged to give them a hasty discharge. The Speaker of the House of Commons was then announced. Brougham and he met as warm friends, though certainly men having little in kindred. In point of talent there is no ground of comparison; yet it may be doubted whether they are not nearly as great in their own way. I have no notion of the place which the Speaker held in Parliament before he was elected to the chair, and I know few situations which require more tact and management. In these qualifications the present Speaker is signally gifted. He brings a degree of good nature to the office, which no event however untoward can ruffle: his calmness never forsakes him; he is the same easy dignified chairman at all times. The Commons are a truly turbulent body, but they are not impatient of his sway. In all emergencies he is vigorously supported: in his hands, the authority of his office, though rarely exercised, has lost none of its force. Brougham himself was one of the most fiery spirits in this hot region; but a word from the Speaker would calm him in an instant. Among other qualifications for command, he is possessed of a fine mellow, deep-toned voice, which, while it powerfully enunciates the "Order," frees the command from all harshness or severity. As the first Commoner in the land, and a truly estimable gentleman, he was entitled to be well received. But I doubt, if deprived of his chair, whether he could insure much regard on the score of his talents. Let me not however shade the picture which I have already drawn; it is manifest that Mr. Sutton is a general favorite. Every one was eager to pass a minute or two with him. I was much pleased to witness a frank greeting betwixt him and old William Smith, who is not now in the House of Commons; but who, before he left it, enjoyed the patriarchal rank of being the father of the body. The Speaker told him that they had not much mended since he left. Longer speeches—more of them—later hours, and fewer divisions, were the characteristics of this session, compared with its predecessors. Lord Farnham, a bluff, weather-beaten old Irish Lord—the unflinching enemy of the Catholics, and the equally determined enemy of Reform—got hold of the Speaker; and, in the course of a brief conversation, the latter informed him, that for eight entire days and nights he had never been from under the roof of the House of Commons. The House had been sitting from three o'clock in the afternoon till three and four o'clock in the morning; and then the business of the committees commenced at ten o'clock, to which he was obliged to give a good deal of attention. He spoke of the labour as being greater than any physical strength could endure. When this fact is known, it ceases to be wonderful that he should be anxious, as has been long reported, to exchange the conspicuous and most honorable situation which he now holds, for that of the youngest peerage, and become second to such insignificancies as Bexley and Sidmouth. Leaving Farnham, the Speaker was engaged for a short time with Lord Nugent and the Marquis of Clanricarde. Both of these noble Lords appeared in the splendid costume, which I believe is characteristic of the diplomatic corps. Nugent is evidently a person of most accomplished manners. The perpetual play of good humor on his agreeable features shows that the severity of his politics does not arise from any harshness of disposition. It will be recollected that he was the subject of one of Canning's pleasantries in regard to the Portuguese expedition; which, however, had little point unless his Lordship had been a very stout man,—but this is not the fact. A much larger person than Lord Nugent would have occasioned no inconvenience to the heavy Falmouth van. Lord Clanricarde is only remarkable for his connection with Canning. His countenance is any thing but pleasing; his fondness for play is well known, and had at one time placed him in a disagreeable dilemma. The last person of note who arrived, before I departed, was Sir Thomas Denman. The Chancellor was engaged with some one at the moment, and nothing passed betwixt them but an exchange of bows. It was nearly ten years since I had seen Brougham and Denman together; the Queen's trial was then the all-engrossing topic of public consideration. Who could then have foretold, that these men would have in so short a space won the confidence of a Sovereign, whom they attacked with a degree of virulence, which even in those days of party violence was generally condemned? The change in feeling is creditable alike to all.

MISCELLANEA.

SCOTCH PEERS.—The election took place on Friday last week. The following are the names of the Peers chosen, with the number of votes for each. Marquis of Queensberry, 53; Marquis of Tweeddale, 47; Earl of Morton, 45; Earl of Elgin, 43; Earl of Selkirk, 40; Earl of Home, 39; Earl of Leven and Melville, 35; Viscount Falkland, 34; Viscount Arbuthnot, 37; Viscount Strathallan, 44; Lord Gray, 47; Lord Saltoun, 44; Lord Forbes, 41; Lord Colville, 41; Lord Belhaven, 44; and Lord Napier, 35. The unsuccessful Peers had votes as follow—Lord Kinnaird, 33; Earl of Airlie, 32; Earl of Caithness, 26; Lord Rollo, 24; Lord Elphinstone, 18; Earl of Buchan, 17; Lord Reay, 15; Earl of Errol, 14; and Earl of Dunmore, 1. The Peers who did not vote are the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Roxburgh (minor); the Earls of Rothes, Eglinton (minor), Aberconway (minor), Galloway, Traquair, Dalhousie (India), Dundonald, Seafield; Lords Cathcart, Sinclair, Sempill, Blantyre (minor), Fairfax (in America), Ashton, Elibank (minor), Napier and Duffus—in all 19.—*Spectator, June* 11.

LORD DALHOUSIE.—The *Court Journal* last week stated that this nobleman had been placed under arrest by the Governor-General. There seems not the slightest reason for supposing that so strong a measure as the arrest of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India had ever been contemplated by Lord William Bentinck; although, it is said, some differences of opinion exist between them.

EARL OF ERROL.—This nobleman has been made a Peer of the United Kingdom by the style and title of Baron Kilmarnock. The last Lord Kilmarnock was attainted in "the 45."

NEW PEERAGE.—It is currently reported that his Majesty intends to renew the title of Baroness Heathfield, in the person of the Honourable Mrs. Fuller, of Ashdown House, Sussex, the only surviving daughter of the first Lord Heathfield; and also the title of Baroness Collingwood, in Lord Collingwood's only surviving daughter, Mrs. Newnham Collingwood. *Brighton Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.—His grace has established a regulation by which all vacancies of Postmasterships are to be filled up by officers of the department who from length of service are entitled to an increase of pay, and from the superannuated list.

THE ROYAL RUSSIAN VISITANTS.—The officers of his Majesty's Customs, at Sidmouth, have received orders from Government to see that every mark of attention and respect should be paid to the Grand Duchess Helen, consort of the Grand Duke Michael, and the numerous train of Russian nobility, who are about to take up their residence there for the benefit of the sea-bathing. She is conveyed by a Russian man-of-war and frigate. Her mother is the widow of the Emperor Paul. The Princess Helen is about twenty-six years old, *highly accomplished and very beautiful.—Western Luminary.* [Is it any one ever hear of a princess that was not accomplished and beautiful?]

KING'S BIRTH-DAY AT BOSTON.—The Boston Tories, who used to celebrate this day with all demonstrations of public feeling, on Saturday had neither bell-ringing, cannon-firing nor jollification; and the people were obliged themselves to volunteer a peal in honour of the Majesty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND SIR JAMES SCARLETT.—A Mr. Thomas Walker, of Pall Mall East, published in the *Times* of Monday two letters--one from from Sir Robert Wilson to Sir James Scarlett, and one from Sir James to Sir Robert—respecting certain expressions used at the Cumberland election by Sir James Graham. The communication between the learned Knight and the first Lord of the Admiralty seems to have been a purely friendly one, and to have been carried on for no purposes of honourable satisfaction, as it is called, which would have been equally unsuitable to Sir James Scarlett's age and station, but merely to remove that feeling in the breast of either party which their occasional meeting in private life would have rendered so highly disagreeable, without explanation having been previously requested and made. Sir James Graham denied to Sir Robert Wilson that he ever used, or meant to use, any phrase that conveyed an imputation on Sir James Scarlett's moral character; and the epithet "infamous," applied to the public prosecutions, he felt assured was a misreport. It was understood that Sir Robert's letter, conveying this disavowal, was to be shown to such of Sir James Scarlett's friends as he saw fit, but not published: published, however, it was, as we have stated. The result has been more last words from Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Wilson; the latter apologizing to the former for a step which he says he had not sanctioned, and from Sir James Scarlett defending the publication.

MR. WILMOT HORTON.— The Ceylon merchants gave a public breakfast on Thursday in honour of the appointment of Mr. Wilmot Horton to the government of that colony. Viscount Goderich, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Wilmot Horton, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, were present. The entertainment was given in a vessel near the West India Docks.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM'S SECRETARY.— Mr. Graham, who is brother to Sir James Graham, has succeeded Mr. Edward Stewart as Private Secretary to Sir James, in consequence of the latter having been elected the representative of the Wigtown district of burghs.

GLASGOW MECHANICS.—On Thursday night, a meeting of the operatives of Glasgow and its vicinity was held in the Mechanics Institution, for the purpose of voting thanks to the independent electors of England and Ireland for their patriotic conduct at this momentous period; and also to address the English and Irish members of Parliament who are friends of Reform, requesting them to mark the progress of the Reform Bill for Scotland, and advocate their cause, so as to have them placed on the same footing with England and Ireland.

A Petition, presented by Lord Holland at the Levee on Wednesday last, is curious for the matter and manner of it. The subject of it is the replacement of Sir John Peter Grant in his situation as Judge at Bombay. This gentleman, it will be recollected, is the "wild elephant" whom a certain President of the Board of Controul would "place between two tame ones," in order to render him tractable. Our brethren of Bombay, of all castes and colours, seem to entertain a different opinion of his qualities.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The college of Physicians met on Saturday evening, by the express order of Government, to take into consideration the best means of preventing the introduction of cholera into this country. They have published a report, in which they state, that the disease seems in certain instances to have been communicated from one person to another, but that no evidence has been given of its being communicated by goods. They approve of quarantine, as a precautionary measure. A medical commission sets out to-day for Riga, to examine the nature of the disease, to inform Government of its character, and to suggest the best means of guarding this country against its introduction if they should consider it infectious.

INFLUENZA.---This disorder prevails very extensively at Paris; the more timid were alarmed at the idea of the cholera having reached the city. It turns out, however, to be a very innocuous, though a tedious disorder. Perhaps the cholera itself may in time become as mild. It is well known that the influenza was in its earliest career singularly fatal; and if we mistake not, the custom of bidding God bless the person that sneezes, took its rise from what was looked on as one of its prognostics.

THE ADDRESS.---It is said that the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Mulgrave are to move and second the address in the House of Lords; and Mr. C. A. Pelham, member for Lincolnshire, with Sir J. B. Johnstone, member for Yorkshire, in the House of Commons.

NEW PEERS.---The Gazette of last night announces the elevation to the British Peerage of Lord Fingall, Lord Sefton, Lord Kinnaird (with the new title of Baron Rossie), and Mr. Agar Ellis (with the title of Baron Dover).

COUNTESS SPENCER.---The remains of the late Countess Spencer were removed, on Tuesday, from Spencer House, St. James's Place, to Northamptonshire, for interment.

LORD ALTHORP.---Viscount Althorp returned to town yesterday, from attending the funeral of his mother, the Countess Spencer. The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank had interviews with the noble Viscount in the afternoon, after his arrival at the Treasury.

SIR T. FOLEY.---Admiral Sir T. Foley is appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, *vice* Earl Northesk deceased.

MILITARY PLURALITIES.---Sir Willam Houston, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, is to receive, in addition to the allowances of that situation, the pay of a Lieutenant-General on the Staff, and also retains his appointment as one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.---This noble person, who has been for some time on the Continent, will, it is said, shortly return to England in order in person to give his vote against the Reform Bill.

THE KING OF BELGIUM.—Prince Leopold has been observed to devote much of his attention, during the present season, to the lovely niece of a deceased statesman, one of whose sisters is attached to the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—*Court Journal.*

DON PEDRO.—Accounts from Cherbourg say that the suite of the Emperor Don Pedro consists of thirty-eight persons, among whom are a Lady of Honour, supposed to be a Bavarian, the Chamberlain, the Marquis de Santo Gallo, a Colonel of Artillery, another young officer, and a physician.

ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGERS.—In addition to the Bourbon importations, and the more recent Russian arrivals, we have now in England Achilles Murat,--son of the late King of Naples; Louis Napoleon; Hortense, ex-Queen of Holland; and the Prince of Canino is daily expected.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—The *Boston Courier* says---"Louis Buonaparte died at Forli on the 17th." Quoth the *New York Advertiser*, "Whether it be father or son who is dead, we cannot determine."

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.---At a dinner given by the members of the borough of Droitwich, last week, to the electors, gentry, and clergy, of the town and neighbourhood, the health of the Bishop of Worcester being proposed by the President, Hodgetts Foley, Esq., M. P., was received with so great disapprobation, that, at the suggestion of the Vice-President, the toast was withdrawn!

ONE GENERATION COMEIH AND ANOTHER GOETH.---During the administration of the oaths to a new peer, no peer who has not taken the oaths is allowed to remain in the body of the House. When the Earl of Munster was introduced on Wednesday, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in conformity with this regulation, immediately called on the Duke of Wellington, who was on the Opposition bench, to rise and walk out. The retirement of the aged Duke before the youthful Earl is no inapt omen of the fall and rise of the principles of the one and other.

THE CONVOCATION—A Convocation of Clergy was held on Wednesday morning, at St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Bangor, and Llandaff, Dr. Sleath, Messrs. Norris, C. Wordsworth, and Lendon, Canons of the Cathedral, and many others of the clergy. We wonder that the clergy do not weary of this unmeaning ceremony.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S VESTRY.---A popular Vestry was elected for this parish yesterday, amidst the greatest possible exultation of the parishioners. The ancient Select were routed to a man.

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.---The friends of this charity held their anniversary festival yester-day.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.—The half-yearly public examinations of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the College took place on Thursday last and the two following days. The following officers were presented with certificates of qualification of the highest class: Lieutenant H. E. B. Hutchinson, 76th Regiment; Lieutenant A. R. G. Thomas, 32nd Regiment. The following gentlemen cadets were recommended to the General Commanding in Chief for appointment to Ensigncies:---James Gates, John G. Champion, Martin M. Dillon, Christopher M. Wilson, Richard D. Baker, Edward C. Munns, and John Heatley.

MERTHYR.—It was incorrectly stated in the first accounts from Merthyr, that two of the brave Highlanders were killed. Many of them were severely hurt, but all of them are now recovered except one, and he is out of danger. The attack of the mob on the soldiers, outside of the Castle inn, was most bold and determined; and had not the firing from the windows been both steady and well-directed, they would certainly have disarmed the whole of them. The attack seems to have been hazarded solely from the military; had there been three hundred instead of one hundred, no blood would have been shed. Even as it was, much less mischief would have ensued had the military been ordered to fire sooner. In such desperate cases, the true mercy is prompt justice; but men naturally wish to avoid the last remedy if possile. The Riot-act was read, and every inducement used to disperse the people; indeed, no blame seems to rest with any of the authorities. The number of killed, it has been ascertained, was sixteen—a fearful amount, but not so great as at first reported. A leader of the rioters, named Penderrin, but better known as Louis the Huntsman, was apprehended on the 7th; he is described as a man fit for any desperate deed. It is impossible not to admire the courage of these hardy Welshmen, however much we must condemn its misdirection. The grand cause of the riots appears to have been the truck system. The town and district are now tranquil.

O'CONNELL PROSECUTION.—The following is a copy of the Attorney General's letter announcing the abandonment of the Government posecution.

"Ennis, 3rd June 1831.

"The Attorney General presents his compliments to Mr. O'Connell,, and informs him that it is not intended so take any further proceedings in the prosecution depending against him and others; the Law Officers being of opinion, that it is not competent to the Court of King's Bench to pronounce judgment, in consequence of the expiration of the act of Parliament on which the prosecution was founded."

COLONIAL COMMISSION.—Colonel Colebrooke and Mr. Cameron, his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, and Mr. Gregory, Secretary to the Commission, landed at Brighton on Thursday afternoon from Ceylon. This Commission was sent out in the year 1823, under an address from the House of Commons, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the three colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon.

PORTUGUESE MERCHANTS IN BRAZIL.—Meetings have been held by the British and other foreign merchants at Bahia (and it is expected similar ones have before this taken place at Rio), at which it was unanimously resolved that, in case the Portuguese should be obliged to leave the country, they should make over to a committee of English merchants the whole of their property, as a security for the payment of their debts. This arrangement, it is understood, had the concurrence of the existing government at Bahia.

RUSSIAN CONTRACT.— It is said in the City that Messrs. Rothschild have an order for 200,000 stand of arms, on account of the Russian Government; and also that our Ministers, the manufacturers not being able to supply them fast enough, have consented to let them have a considerable number from the Tower, taking the new ones in exchange as they can be got ready. The latter part of the story, however, it need scarcely be remarked, is a vile calumny, and requires no contradiction. It would be the most unpopular act a British Ministry could commit, to facilitate by any means whatever the obtaining of arms by despotism to put down freedom.—*Times.* [It is amusing to notice these nice distinctions of right. What greater guilt is there in Government furnishing Russia with arms to shoot the Poles, than in the Birmingham manufacturers doing so? Why should that be a crime in the Master of the Ordnance which is nowise disreputable in Mr. Rothschild? But so it ever is in money-making England: clothe an act with the name of business—give a proper consideration—and it matters not what is its character, be it to defend Duke or Devil, it is all right and regular.]

CITY LOGIC.—A Court of Conservancy was held at Greenwich the other day. After the business was over, the Lord Mayor gave an elegant entertainment at the Crown and Sceptre. The Lord Mayor, in his after-dinnner speech, said, "they were assembled to commemorate *one of the ancient and respectable usayes of the city of London---that of eating and drinking together* and wishing each other well. Let people say what they would, *meetings of this kind were eminently calculated to do good*, by bringing into action the social dispositions, and *invigorating the mind by the instrumentality of its own feeling and affections.*" That the mind is invigorated by the absorption of turtle, is a gastronomic discovery reserved for this latter age of wonders. Mr. Colburn ought to take the hint; a gallon or two of Bleaden's matchless, properly applied, might give a fillip to a dull author that would sell a thousand copies extra.

MRS. SIDDONS.---The remains of this great actress were interred on Wednesday, in a vault at Paddington Church. The hearse was followed by two mourning-coaches containing the relatives of the deceased lady, and fourteen mourning-coaches each containing four gentlemen mourners belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's carriages brought up the rear of the procession.

DR. MEIKLEJOHN. This reverend gentleman, the Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh, and pastor of Abercorn, died on Sunday last. The immediate cause of his death was a fever, caught during the lengthened anti-heresy debates in the General Assembly.

MORE HONOURABLE MATTERS.—The newspapers having represented Mr. G. Dawson as employed, at the Essex dinner, towards Mr. Tower, language which Mr. Tower deemed derogatory to his chaarcter, he sent to demand an explanation. The words attributed to Mr. Dawson were—"To my grief and surprise, on my second return for that borough, I found a gentleman at least a man calling himself a gentleman---of Essex, condescending to go down from the Treasury, and so servile as to be under its dominion." Mr. Dawson replied, that the words were not correctly reported; what he said was, that "a man calling himself an *independent* gentleman of Essex, condescending to go down there with a Treasury mandate in his hand;" and he added, "I never doubted the independence of your political character." This Mr. Tower considered a full and fair apology, and he immediately made a communication to that effect to Mr. Dawson.

BRIGHTON RACES.---It is fixed that our annual racing diversions shall take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. The Stewards are the Duke of Richmond and Lord Lowther. The Gold Cup will be run for on the second day.—*Brighton Guardian.*

CORNWALL ELECTION.---The expenses of the election are estimated at 36,000*l.*! of which 12,000*l.* falls to the share of the successful, and 24,000*l.* to the unsuccessful candidates.

EMIGRATION.—On Wednesday, the Magnet, Wallace, left Leith with about 150 passengers, and on Thursday the Baronet, Rankine, with 60 passengers, both for Quebec.

SCOTCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.--Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Kirkcudbright, and Peebles have each one of these societies; Wigton and Forfar have 4 each; Dumfries, 5; Argyll, 6; Dumbarton, 10; Edinburgh, 11: Fife, 11; Perth, 17; Renfrew, 1; Stirling, 18; Ayr, 27; and Lanark, 29; in all, 165. After the establishment of Temperance Societies in Scotland, no enemy of strong drink needs despair of proselytes. We understand an attempt is about to be made at establishing Temperance Societies in London, as soon as a committee can be procured. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting a proper chairman; almost all the Bishops refused. We believe Dr. Blomfield has at length consented to relinguish his brandy; bargaining however, for the retention of his Burgundy. The rich associates will have the advantage in the Temperance Societies, as they have everywhere. The poor are to give up gin—they may retain porter; the rich give up gin, but retain both wine and porter. If they ought to give up wine also. A water diet is understood, in Nothern climates, to be the best preventive of cholera. Wine drinkers generally fall victims to it. If it once gets into the House of Lords, it will do more mischief than the Bill.

IRISH CHURCH REVENUES.—According to a Parliamentary paper just published, the following are the incomes of a few of the Irish Bishoprics and Archbishoprics. Armagh, 15, 08*l* 15s 6*d*; Tuam, 5,548*l* 19s 11*d*.; Cashel, 3,500*l*. *and upwards*; Clogher, 9,000*l*. late currency; Derry, 10,000*l*. *and upwards*, late currency; Meath, 5,815*l*. 14s. 5*d*; Raphoe, 5,379*l*. 14s 1*d*.; Leighlin and Ferns, 5000*l*; Ossory, 3,000*l*.; Dromore, 4,863*l*. 3s 5*d*. Waterford, 5000*l*.; Cork, 3,000*l*.; Limerick (renewal fines not included) 2,915*l* 19*s*. 8½*d*.; Cloyne, 2,000*l*. "and upwards *at the least.*" Killah, 4,600*l*.

SUMMARY PROCESS OF EJECTMENT.—A few days ago, a shoemaker living in the East Street, went to Portsmouth for a bill due to him from a captain. He went on board the ship, which was ready for sea, and wrote a polite note from the steward's room requesting his money. After waiting a short time, a petty officer returned and told him "if he wasn't off from the ship directly they would throw him overboard." The shoemaker thought it prudent to quit without his money.—*Bright Guardian.* [The *Globe*, commenting on this story, suggests that the name of the should be given. For the public, this m desirable: but if payment be the object of shoemaker, it will be best answered by s ing a statement of the debt to the Admir which will, we have no doubt, cause it stopped out of the Captain's pay. Su believe, is the invariable rule at the Guards at least.]

GREYHOUND EXTRAORDINARY.---On Wednesday last, as a boy of Mr. W. Kiddell's, of Heydon, was riding down a lane upon a female donkey, a hare came brushing through the hedge into the road, making a grunting *noise*, which the ass immediately *saw*, instantly floored the boy, and darted off in pursuit of the hare, and after a very short course, with a few excellent turns, she took her up at full speed, and killed her.—*Norwich Post.* [We hardly know which most to admire in this wonderful donkey,—the sharpness of eye that enabled it to see a noise, or the speed of foot that enabled it to catch a hare. Are there any more asses of the same kind in Norwich?]

PRONUNCIATION OF POLISH NAMES.—All vowels are sounded as in French and Italian; and there are no diphthongs, every vowel being pronounced distinctly. The consonants are the same as in English, except these,—*W*, which is sounded like *v* at the beginning of a word; thus, Warsawa, *Varsafa*; in the middle or at the end of a word it has the sound of *f*, as in the instance already cited, and Narew, *Naref*—*C*, like *tz*, and never like *k*; thus Pac is sounded *Patz*.—*G*, like *g* in Gibbon; thus, Ogiński.—*Ch*, like the Greek —; thus, Lech *Lek*.—*Cz*, like the English *tch* in pitch; thus, Czartoryski, pronounce, *Tchartoriski*.—*Sz* like *sh* in shape; thus Staszyc, like *Stashytz*.—*Szcz*, like *Shtch*; thus Szczerbiec, like *Shtcherbietz*.—*Rz*, like *j* in je, with a slight sound of *r*; thus, Rzewuski, like *Rjevuski*. -*Fletcher's Poland.*

PUBLIC RECORDS.—Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock are appointed booksellers to the Commissioners for the Preservation of the Public Records; and we understand it is the intention of the Commissioners to allow their publishers to offer their works already printed, on such favourable terms as to place these national treasures within the each of every considerable library in the empire.

THE SCOTCH BILL.---The Perth district of Burghs have addressed a memorial to Earl Grey, suggesting that Perth shall return a member by itself; that Peterhead shall be added to the Elgin district; Forfar to the Montrose district; and Cupar and St. Andrew's to the Kirkcaldy district.

MADAME VIGO.—This lady, by a licence from the King, was some time ago allowed to rejoin her family at Madrid, where she was living quietly, when her husband, Mendez Vigo, appeared in the Pyrenees, at the head of a party of refugees. Madame Vigo, dreading some insult, solicited the King's permission to withdraw into a convent, as a temporary asylum; she was allowed to reside among the Calatravas in Madrid, a society of the most noble families in Spain, the rules of which are not rigid. We give this explanation at the request of a near relative of the lady, who, we can assure her acquaintance in this country, is well, comfortable, respected, and visits her connexions when she pleases—*From the Morning Post.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETOR by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier Press, No 7, Bell-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.